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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

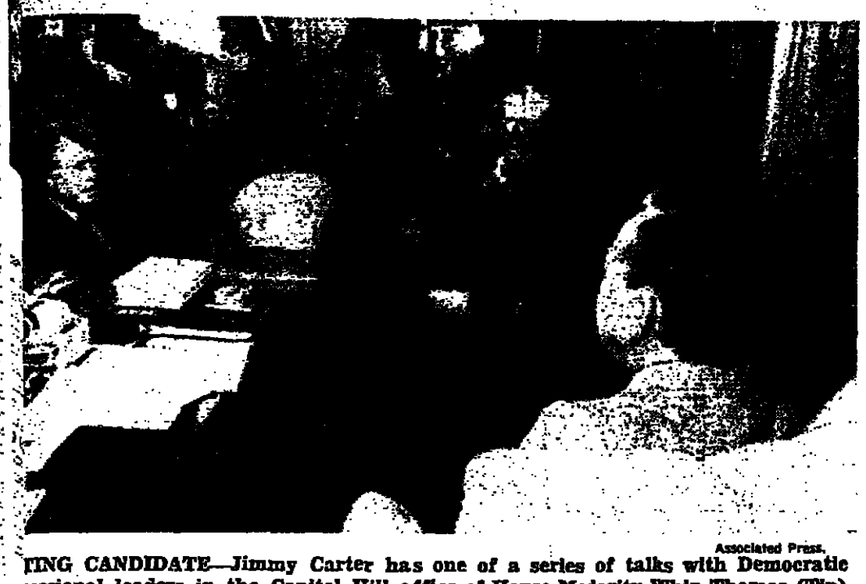
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, fair and Temp 23-21 (73-70). Sunday, fair. LON Saturday, fair and warm. Temp. 21-19 Sunday, fair and warm. CHANNEL: ROME: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 30-15 NEW YORK: Saturday, showers Temp (85-70).

EDITIONAL WEATHER—CLOTHES PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£L.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.30 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Greece	16 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 6
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.33
Israel	1.£ 4	Yugoslavia	12 D

29,053 — PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 26-27, 1976 — Established 1887



Associated Press.

ING CANDIDATE—Jimmy Carter has one of a series of talks with Democratic essional leaders in the Capitol Hill office of House Majority Whip Thomas (Tip) ll jr., of Massachusetts. At right with back to camera is Speaker Carl Albert.

arter in Triumphal Visit to Capitol Hill Democrats

y James T. Wooten

SHINGTON, June 25 —The speaker of the House him a genius, the Senate ty leader likened him to n Roosevelt and congress- rom all over the country im a standing ovation yes-

n all, it was a pleasant and ble day in the life of Jim- rter, the presidential can- whose campaign has more than not focused on the ather than the virtues of y.

But with his first-ballot nomination now virtually assured, Mr. Carter, who has never before held or sought federal office, kept a long and busy schedule of appointments with his party's congressional leadership, smiling all the way, trading political quips and solidifying his role as the Democrats' new national spokesman and symbol.

After Mr. Carter's appearances prompted a flow of praise from a lengthy list of senators and representatives, the 51-year-old candidate responded by:

- Pledging himself to a presidency that would work closely with, and help restore confidence in, the Congress.
- Promising to raise funds for, and to coordinate his own general-election campaign with, fellow Democrats running in the fall.
- Posing as a possibility the selection of his vice-presidential running-mate from among the Democrats of Capitol Hill.
- Predicting a sweeping victory for himself in November and even larger Democratic majorities in both legislative chambers.

an Aide Protests

rd Supporters Win Control Convention Leaders' Posts

By Gaylord Shaw

HINGTON, June 25.— t Ford's supporters en- d yesterday a sweep of adership posts at the an National Convention, g suggestions by Ronald 's aides that the positions ided between the two

onvention's Arrangements ttee, meeting seven weeks ance of the Kansas City tion, selected Sen. Robert f Kansas as temporary tion chairman, House can leader John Rhodes ona as permanent chair- d Sen. Howard Baker jr. nessee as keynote speaker. hree have been active in ord's campaign for the tion and, after the con- action, Lyn Nofziger, Mr. 's convention director, d that "the convention en stacked in favor of

onvention leadership posts ken on added importance ar because of the close- f the nomination battle. ng to a tabulation by the ted Press, Mr. Ford now 38 delegate votes and Mr. has 928 while 161 dele- re uncommitted and 161 to be chosen with 1,130 eeded for nomination. ems questionable whether Ir. Ford or Mr. Reagan ach Kansas City with a clear majority, and in such a situation the convention's leadership posts could be crucial in deciding disputes.

The temporary chairman will wield the gavel for the convention's Aug. 16 opening and presumably could preside over some early procedural battles before yielding the podium to the permanent chairman.

Mr. Ford's forces clearly were in control of the Arrangements Committee meeting yesterday, just as they also control the Republican National Committee, which met today to ratify the panel's selections.

The Arrangements Committee acted by unanimous vote in selecting Sen. Dole, Rep. Rhodes and Sen. Baker, the only persons nominated for the three posts.

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Nixon, Agnew Left Off GOP Convention List

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—With two exceptions, the Republican party is inviting all of its former presidential and vice-presidential nominees to attend its National Convention on Aug. 16 in Kansas City.

Tickets were allocated by the party's Arrangements Committee yesterday for former presidential candidates Alf Landon and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, and for former vice-presidential nominees Henry Cabot Lodge and William Miller.

No tickets were put aside for Richard Nixon or Spiro Agnew. National Committee Chairman Mary Louise Smith, asked about Mr. Nixon, said: "The name was not on the list."

Evacuates ildren From cow Embassy

COW, June 25 (AP).—Two living in the U.S. Em- ere have been evacuated United States after it was ed that they have un- blood problems, informed said today.

were evacuated earlier ek as an investigation con- into the possible medical of microwave radiation at the embassy for more ix months in what is to be a Soviet surveil- peration.

children lived in a wing 10-story embassy. An em- spokesman confirmed the ion but would give no

s learned that the decision the children home for medical scrutiny was during a visit here by lliam Watson and Dr. Pollack, senior State nent specialists who came s the results of two series d tests of embassy person- their families. The blood re conducted as concern d over possible medical as caused by the radiation. sources still insisted that ies have not found any problems that can be to the radiation. But the pation is continuing, they s are talks with Soviet s about the matter. The States has protested about tiation.

Vorster Says Riots Staged To Prevent Kissinger Talks

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, June 25.—South African Prime Minister John Vorster today said recent riots in his country were the work of saboteurs intent on preventing his talks in Bavaria this week with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"The riots were not spontaneous at all," he said at a news conference at the conclusion of a weeklong visit to West Germany.

The Prime Minister said that his two days of discussions with Mr. Kissinger had been fruitful and had served the cause of peace in southern Africa.

Mr. Vorster declined several times to say whether the talks with the U.S. secretary of state, which ended yesterday, had led to any agreement on how to tackle southern Africa's racial and political problems.

Exploratory Talks

Of the talks, Mr. Vorster said: "Dr. Kissinger said at the outset that the talks would be exploratory. He is reporting to his government and the matters raised will be given the necessary attention by my government."

But he refused to reveal any details of their exchanges.

Mr. Vorster conferred with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt this morning.

"The Chancellor made clear that the federal government rejects the race policies of the South African government because they violate elementary human rights," Mr. Schmidt's spokesman said.

In the news conference at the South African Embassy, Mr Vorster defended South Africa's policy of separate black homelands and emphasized that the country would continue its efforts to normalize relations with black African states.

Asked about the riots, Mr. Vorster commented: "Can it be said that when you had student troubles in Germany that you did not have time to solve your problems, or in France or in the United States or any other coun-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kissinger Bids West Keep Unity

In His 'Farewell' Speech to Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman

LONDON, June 25 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in what amounted to a personal valediction to Europe, said today that the Western countries *did not have to fear competition* from the Communists so long as they had the will "to stay together and to stay the course."

"We have nothing to fear from competition," Mr. Kissinger said "If there is a military competition, we have the strength to defend our interests. If there is an economic competition, we won it long ago. If there is an ideological competition, the power of our ideas depends only on our will to uphold them."

In his largely philosophical address to the Institute of Strategic Studies here, Mr. Kissinger was optimistic about the future. He seemed eager to close out his public record on Europe on a positive note.

Although Mr. Kissinger has not flatly ruled out the possibility of his returning to office if President Ford is elected in November, his aides said this speech may have been his final major address in Europe as secretary of state.

Justifies Détente

In the speech, Mr. Kissinger also justified the policy of détente—and did not shrink from using the word—but warned the Soviet Union anew that it could not use ideological competition as a mask for spreading its power into African areas like Angola.

"We cannot agree that ideology alone is involved when Soviet power is extended into areas such as southern Africa in the name of national liberation or when regional or local instabilities are generated or exploited in the name of proletarian internationalism," he said.

Mr. Kissinger also repeated his concern about allowing Communists to take part in Western governments but he added that the West must take steps to make necessary social and economic reforms and eliminate legitimate grievances that play into Communist hands.

In a sense, Mr. Kissinger, who worked for several weeks on this speech with his top aides, seemed determined to insure that he would be remembered more for these remarks than for the April, 1973, speech in New York when he startled the Europeans by calling for a "new Atlantic charter."

That "charter" address touched off months of debate and irritation on both sides of the Atlantic. Some Europeans, particularly the French, charged that the United States was trying to impose its views on Western Europe. The French sought to use the "charter" speech as a rallying point for the formation of a more united European community to balance against the Americans.

More Consultation

Since then, relations have improved and there has been much more consultation between Washington and European capitals.

Mr. Kissinger took note of that stormy period when he said, "It is academic to debate now whether the United States acted too theoretically in proposing to approach these challenges through the elaboration of a new Atlantic declaration or whether our European friends acted wisely in treating this proposal as a test case of European identity.

"There is no longer any question that Europe and the United States must cooperate closely, under whatever label, and that the unity of Europe is essential to that process," he said.

The occasion for Mr. Kissinger's address was the inaugural Alastair Buchan Memorial Lecture, in honor of the founder of the Strategic Institute, which regular-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



United Press International.

NO FISHING—Boys sit at dried-up pond in Epping Forest, north of London.

Officials Warn on Water Use

Rare Airflow Bakes West Europe

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters).—An exceptional heat wave intensified in Western Europe today. Fires broke out in many city parks, chocolates melted in shops and, in the London Underground, commuters on a stalled train fainted, screamed and smashed windows.

An airstream flowing northeastward from warm Atlantic waters off Spain was bringing the hottest weather in years to the region.

Temperatures in London and Paris went above 32 centigrade (89.6 F) this afternoon.

The hot, dry weather has caused severe water shortages. Bishops in the west of France today ordered local priests to lead their parishioners in prayers for rain. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac appealed to Frenchmen to limit their use of water to offset the country's worst drought in more than 100 years.

U.K. Eyes Rationing

British authorities warned that water may have to be rationed. Farmers in western Switzerland slaughtered cows because of a lack of fresh grass to feed them.

Hot weather and water shortages were reported all over Western Europe but temperatures were the most exceptional in Britain and France.

Because of a signal failure, a London Underground train was stalled for two hours in a tunnel beneath Baker Street. As oven-like heat built up, passengers gasped for air, some vomited or fainted and windows were smashed in a vain attempt to cool the air in the train.

London firemen reported 60 grass fires in parks and on heaths in the preceding 24 hours, six times the average for June.

Shopkeepers in London and Paris reported major losses of confection goods which melted before they could be moved to cool places.

Both cities reported that last night was the hottest in about 20 years, with temperatures never going below around 21 centigrade (69.8 F).

Weather experts were baffled over why the normal eastward airflow across the Atlantic is dipping southward to warmer waters before reaching Western Europe. Robert Miles, a British meteorological researcher, said: "This has been going on since May."

The British struggled to adjust to the heat today and umpires at the tradition-bound tennis tournament at Wimbledon were shocked to receive an official order allowing them to remove their jackets and ties. Some refused to comply and sweated grimly.

At London Heathrow Airport, sand was spread to keep Queen Elizabeth's high heels from getting stuck in a melting runway as she boarded a plane.

Police in London reported an outbreak of complaints and arrests because of bottom-pinching as girls walked about in scanty clothes.



United Press International.

NO DRINKING—Cows pass parched watering hole near Semur-en-Vallon, France. Officials said if rains came now, it would be too late to save corn and cereal crops.

Workers Protest In Poland

Regime Suspends Food-Price Rises

WARSAW, June 25 (Reuters).—The Polish government tonight withdrew its planned increases in food prices after 500 protesting workers ripped up railroad lines outside the capital. Some of the workers' strikes had spread *across the country.*

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, in a surprise one-minute television address, said the government had decided to hold back the draft law for further consideration—which will take months.

The Premier said some factory workers had agreed with the increases but others had been critical.

Mr. Jaroszewicz said that, although the majority of the workers "understood" the necessity for food-price changes, "there were many proposals" on their part which "deserve close analysis."

In this situation, he said, the government deems it indispensable to reanalyze the problem.

"It requires several months now the reexamine the matter and to work out a proper solution," Premier Jaroszewicz said. "Therefore I decided to withdraw the government proposal for new food prices."

The workers at the strike-bound Ursus tractor factory outside Warsaw announced: "We are on strike. Other factories in Poland are *on strike, including* some in the Baltic ports."

They pledged they would not return to work until the price increases were heavily cut back or canceled altogether.

The increases, announced yesterday, ranged from 30 to 70 per cent on many staples, including meat, poultry, fish, butter, sugar and some vegetables. The prices of bread, flour, cereals, milk, jam and citrus fruits were to have remained stable.

Although prices have been frozen since 1970, Polish newspapers noted yesterday in announcing the proposed increases that wages have risen by 40 per cent in that time. Food prices were called disproportionately low compared with industrial goods.

Challenge to Gierek

The demonstrations by strikers here today are the most serious challenge to Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek since he took over after food-price riots in Gdansk in December, 1970.

Riots in the Baltic ports led to the downfall of his predecessor, Wladyslaw Gomulka, who himself became party chief after the Poznan "bread riots" in 1956.

Several days of violence and looting flared in the dockyards after the government announced sharp increases in food prices shortly before Christmas, 1970.

The demonstrators today tore up rails and threw metal and wooden barriers across the tracks 20 miles outside Warsaw, trapping local trains and the express from Paris to Warsaw.

Passengers from the "captured" express began walking along the line, carrying their luggage.

The strikers, standing on an embankment overlooking a long line of halted trains stretching out of sight around a bend, said the price rises must be rolled back.

"Wages have been screwed down enough," one said. "The average increase is 60 per cent on basic things we buy. We just want prices put back. Maybe we can agree on a maximum 10-per-cent raise."

Another said: "The whole of Poland is on strike today. The Zeran car workers across the Vistula River are on strike and men in the shipyards on the coast are also out."

Pumps Halted; Supplies Are Low

And Now Beirut Is Hit by a Water Shortage

By Thomas W. Lippman

BEIRUT, June 25 (WP).—To add to Beirut's other problems, there is no water now.

The complete breakdown of the electricity system of this devastated city has halted water pumps. Many buildings are already without water and most of the others are down to a two or three-day supply remaining in roof-top reservoirs. Bottled water has all but disappeared from the grocery stores.

There is also no electricity, the telephones are not operating and the only available bread, smuggled in from Syria, is sold out in a few minutes each morning.

The residents of Beirut have found ways to cope with most of the hardships and deprivations, but no one seems to know what will happen when the water is gone. Fighting has severed the main power lines and there is no way to tell when they will be repaired, or by whom. Until they are fixed, water will flow only to a few buildings at the bottom of steep seaside hills, where the force of gravity is sufficient to bring it down.

Jars, Bottles

At the American University Hospital, a two-day supply remains, and the hospital's reservoirs are being quickly drained by residents of the surrounding neighborhood who sneak in to fill jars and bottles from the water coolers.

Added to the breakdown of all other municipal systems and the piles of garbage reeking in the summer sun, the water cutoff is likely to lead to serious health and sanitation problems unless something is done within a few days. There seems little prospect of that.

Despite the shortages, the city is quieter and more peaceful than it has been in some time. Fighting continues on the outskirts and an occasional mortar goes off, but shelling and street warfare have dropped off, the shortage of gasoline has cut traffic noise to a minimum and the lack of electricity has silenced the record shops.

Newspapers, which have their own generators, continue to be published. The American University Hospital also generates its own power, as do some embassies and the offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is in effect the government of western Beirut.

Otherwise, the power blackout is virtually total in both Moslem-dominated western Beirut and the Christian zone in the east, more cut off from each other than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Azevedo Better; Ballot Set Sunday

Court Refuses to Delay Portugal Election

LISBON, June 25 (Reuters).—The presidential election campaign closed today with Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo apparently winning his battle for survival after a severe heart attack.

Adm. Azevedo, 59, is an independent candidate in Sunday's poll and, if he dies before then, the election is automatically postponed under the provisions of the Constitution.

The official schedule for the vote called for all campaigning to end at midnight, followed by a day of rest tomorrow.

The Supreme Court today rejected a last-minute request by Adm. Azevedo's campaign committee to have the election delayed on the grounds of his physical incapacity.

Decision Accepted

A spokesman for the committee said that "morally we think there should be a postponement. But we accept the decision and so the admiral remains in the contest."

Doctors treating him in an Oporto hospital said his life would not be out of danger until tomorrow. But the latest medical bulletin reported continuing improvement.

His plight has increased the chances of the favorite, the army chief of staff, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, winning an absolute majority on the first round.

Gen. Eanes, 41, is sponsored by the *Socialists, centrist Popular* Democrats and conservative Center Democrats. These parties together won nearly three-quarters of the votes in April's parliamentary elections.

Communist candidate Octavio Pato wound up his campaign last night with a Lisbon rally at which he accused the rival parties of trying to turn Gen. Eanes into a "caudillo" like Franco.

Leftist Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho is holding a rally in Lisbon just before the deadline.

U.S. Newman Sues Soviet Magazine for Libel

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, June 25 (WP).—Alfred Friendly jr., Moscow correspondent for Newsweek magazine, filed a libel suit today in a Moscow court against the Soviet weekly Literary Gazette, which has accused him of working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The complaint, thought to represent the first time a foreign journalist has taken legal action against a Soviet publication that attacked him, was accepted for a preliminary hearing next Friday at a Moscow People's Court. It may become clear then whether higher authorities will allow the case to proceed.

In accordance with Soviet civil statutes, Mr. Friendly is demanding that the weekly print a retraction and an apology.

Twice in the last month the Literary Gazette, official organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, has accused Mr. Friendly and two other U.S. correspondents here of working for the CIA—charges that Soviet journalists say privately are merely retaliation for U.S. press reports that Soviet newsmen in Washington are KGB agents.

Letters From Readers

The "proof" put forward against the Americans consists of letters, said to be from readers, meant to suggest that the reporters went beyond routine news gathering in quest of sensitive information, particularly regarding military matters.

Mr. Friendly and the two other correspondents—Christopher F. Wren of The New York Times and George Krimsky of the Associated Press—have denied the charges and the United States has formally protested the allegations.

There is no indication in the wake of the articles that any of the three correspondents is going to be expelled.

In the suit, Mr. Friendly is acting alone and has focused his complaint on the assertion in the Literary Gazette's May 26 edition that the correspondents owe their "loyalty" to "their true master—the CIA."

"I categorically affirm that Newsweek is my only employer in the U.S.S.R. that the CIA has never been my employer and that I never received instructions from the CIA, nor acted under instructions from the CIA," said the papers filed today.

Turkish Protest

ANKARA, June 25 (AP).—Turkey's Union of Journalists today protested the publication of reports in an Athens daily that alleged that three Turkish newsmen in Greece were spies for the Turkish National Intelligence Agency

In telegrams to the International Federation of Journalists, Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis and Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Caglayangil, the union said the lives of the journalists had been endangered by the report.

Differences Real and Cosmetic

Life in India Greatly Changed In Year Since Democracy Died

By Sharon Rosenhause

NEW DELHI, June 25.—It will be a year tomorrow since the state of emergency was declared and India has a healthier economy, a record grain harvest, improved relations with China and Pakistan and virtual one-woman rule.

The changes since last June 26, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's personal political crisis precipitated the emergency, are both substantive and cosmetic.

[In an interview with the national news agency Samachar, on the eve of the anniversary of the declaration, Mrs. Gandhi said:

["Obviously the emergency cannot continue forever. At the same time, we have to insure that conditions are created for a meaningful democracy, which reaches all sections of our people."]

In the view of diplomats and others who have followed the tumultuous events of the last year, the balance sheet is dramatic and contradictory—like everyday life in this vast and diverse country.

The economy is much improved. While economists said the groundwork was established months before the emergency, when the government instituted tough anti-inflation policies, some emergency measures have contributed to the brighter outlook.

Reserves Increased

The much-publicized crackdown on smugglers, black marketeering and illegal remittances abroad is credited with substantially increasing India's financial reserves and foreign exchange.

"There's no more hoarding since the emergency," said a woman, citing another crackdown designed to insure that basic foodstuffs—cooking oil, for example—are available and at reduced prices.

But for all the optimism surrounding the economy, the subject of democracy is shrouded in despair. In fact, democracy is often mentioned in the past tense.

Democratic institutions—a free press, civil liberties, the system of checks and balances—have been severely impaired.

'Bad Elements'

No one knows how many political prisoners are in jail or how many of those jailed are political prisoners since the government also rounded up "bad elements" or hoodlums and persons charged with economic crimes. Pranab Mukherjee, minister of revenue and banking, said 2,300 economic offenders are behind bars, 1,300 of them arrested during the emergency.

Estimates of political prisoners run to the tens of thousands. Most foreign diplomats have stopped guessing.

Om Mehta, India's state minister for home affairs, said the crackdown created a "psychosis of fear" that has led to "fiscal discipline."

In an interview, Mr. Mehta said: "The psychosis of fear we created after that—particularly in the minds of the business community, especially those indulging in all sorts of unhealthy practices—that psychosis of fear has been responsible for the disclosure of $1.5 billion in taxes."

The crackdown, Mr. Mehta said, was part of the government's attack on a host of economic problems—inflation, labor unrest, scarcities in markets.

Trains on Time

A year ago, he recalled, "the country was looking as if we were going to civil war and chaos." Today, he said, "we find that discipline is there. The trains run on time. Everything is different."

Other changes include fewer beggars; a cleanup campaign in which slums, or jhuggis, are demolished and the residents resettled outside the city; lines rather than free-for-alls at bus stops and government employees getting to work on time.

There are changes of another nature as well.

The suspension of civil liberties and the controlled domestic press have created fear and suspicion. There is no public criticism of the government. Even private conversations are extremely cautious.

As always in India, where 70 per cent of the economy depends on agriculture, the overriding economic consideration is the monsoon. The rains are the difference between life and death.

A good rain means a good crop and hydroelectric power for industry. The monsoon last year was excellent and this year India has a record 116-million-ton grain harvest following three years of poor to moderate crops.

Economists here said the Indian economy has improved. "Even before the harvest, anti-inflation policies were showing their effect," a Western economist said. "Apart from that, it was the weather. If you want to give credit, credit God. Nobody in his right mind would credit the emergency."

The experts do attribute some economic gains to the emergency, as do Indians whose modest salaries—the per capita income is $130 a year and 200 million Indians earn less than $60 a year—now go further.

No-Strike Order

Under a widely effective no-strike order, days lost in labor disputes are dramatically down. From July to September, 1974, there were 6 million days lost. In the same period last year, the loss was down to 1.56 million days.

Industrial production is up, from a 2.5-per-cent rate of increase in 1974-75 to 4.5 per cent in 1975-76.

The drive against hoarding—merchants would hold back basic foodstuffs to drive up prices artificially—has brought out supplies. Merchants now must display price lists and post the amount of stocks. Prices are stable and often lower than a year ago.

In 1974, the government instituted a tight-money anti-inflation policy. Economists here regard it as "pragmatic" and "favorable to business." In fact, the business community, Indian and foreign, likes the emergency. They applaud the "hard work and discipline" slogans and the labor peace.

In foreign policy, India has repaired relations with two antagonistic neighbors.

India announced in April that it would send an ambassador to Peking. Last month, India and Pakistan announced the resumption of normal diplomatic relations.

Measure of Confidence

"It's a measure of Mrs. Gandhi's confidence that she's made these moves," a diplomat observed.

The emergency declaration took India by surprise, the diplomatic community included.

"As she usually does, she made a decision no one expected," a foreign official said, "that's her tactic. She's very clever."

A year later there is no political opposition and the emergency has been institutionalized, legally.

Once an active body, Parliament is now considered a rubber stamp.

The once lively press walks the government line. Only the Patriot, the English-language paper that speaks for the Communist party, does not pay editorial homage to Sanjay Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son and a political comer.

Mr. Gandhi, a member of the executive committee of the Congress party's youth wing, is said to be among his mother's closest advisers. His power and influence are acknowledged by diplomats, who suspect that Mrs. Gandhi intends to perpetuate the family dynasty. (Her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was India's first prime minister.)

"The emergency has really brought to a head the misconception of what democracy was about in the first place," a diplomat said. "It was for a very small group. Democracy today is vastly different for the middle class and there's no impact on the villages.

"How can you have democracy in a country where there's so much illiteracy, a country that has had three prime ministers—all of the same party—in almost 30 years?"

In India, 70 per cent of the inhabitants are illiterate and 80 per cent live in villages.

"For the peasantry, democracy meant nothing," the diplomat said. "It still means nothing."

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United Press International.

VISITING SCHMIDT—South African leader John Vorster meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for talks in Bonn after conferring with ambassadors.

Vorster Says Riots Staged to Prevent Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

try? Don't blow it up out of all proportion . . . or is it again double standards that apply?"

The riots, which flared up last week after student protests over the use of the Afrikaans language in schools, developed into widespread protests against the South African government's apartheid policy.

Mr. Vorster said, "I very much regret that these people were killed . . . but black people killed black people, that must not be forgotten."

And he replied in his own Dutch-descended language of Afrikaans to a Dutch reporter who asked him to comment on a United Nations commission's finding that the death toll may have been more than 1,000.

"Dis die soort van snert—weet jy wat snert is?—wat 'n mens van 'n VV-kommissie kan verwag (That's the sort of rot you can expect from a UN commission)," he said.

Death Toll Put at 176

JOHANNESBURG, June 25 (UPI).—Weeklong rioting in black townships in the Transvaal Province claimed 176 lives, including two whites, Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger said today.

Mr. Kruger said in Pretoria that 1,139 persons were wounded and 1,298 had been arrested in the violence, which began on June 16 in Soweto, 15 miles south of Johannesburg.

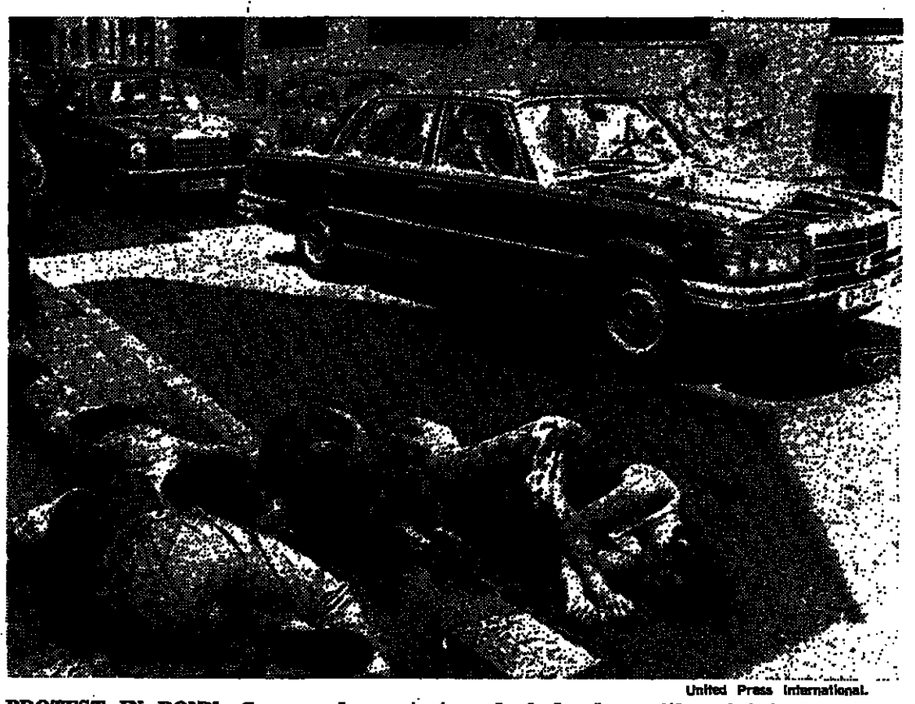
Police killed between 30 and 40 per cent of those slain, Mr. Kruger said. He denied a statement by the spokesman of the UN Committee on Apartheid in New York that more than 1,000 blacks died in the violence.

Police today reported calm in most of the areas that had been affected by the violence. They were called out to disperse an unruly crowd in the Langa township, near Cape Town, last night and at Jouberton township, near Klerksdorp, 90 miles south of Johannesburg, where two buses were stoned, police said.

Opposition Chief Speaks

JOHANNESBURG, June 25 (NYT).—Sir de Villiers Graaff, the opposition leader in the South African Parliament, said yesterday that the country's white minority would be "mad" to ignore the black riots, which he attributed to the government's persistence in a system of organized racial discrimination.

Speaking in Parliament, the opposition leader said that "a burning sense of injustice" at the government's failure to honor its pledge to end racial discrimination had played a major part in the riots. "The key to our future is to win the battle for the mind of the black man in South Africa and the government doesn't know how to use it," he declared.



United Press International.

PROTEST IN BONN—German demonstrators daubed selves with paint to look like blood as automobile carrying Prime Minister John Vorster was passing by.

But Margin Drops in North England Vote

Labor Wins By-Election, Regains Majority

ROTHERHAM, England, June 25 (Reuters).—The Labor party recovered overall control of Parliament today after scraping home in a by-election at this northern England industrial town.

The party's satisfaction was blunted by the narrowness of its victory in what is normally regarded as a Labor stronghold.

"It was very disappointing," admitted Roy Hayward, Labor party secretary-general. He attributed the result to complacency among party supporters.

Only 46 per cent of Rotherham electors turned out, compared with 65 per cent in the general election of October, 1974. This made it difficult for political analysts to take readings of the public mood.

Nevertheless, opposition Conservatives were jubilant at scoring an increase in the number of votes over the figure they polled in 1974. There was a 13.3-per-cent swing against Labor, which, if widely repeated in any national contest, would sweep the Conservatives back to power.

Labor candidate Stanley Crowther was only 4,527 votes ahead of his Conservative opponent, whereas the margin at the last general election was 17,034.

The Conservative party's national chairman, Lord Thorneycroft, said: "The government is clearly on the way out."

But the result restored the strength of the Labor party in the House of Commons to 315 seats, one more than is held by the combined opposition. Lack of this overall majority had caused the government difficulty lately over controversial pieces of legislation.

The election was caused by the death of Brian O'Malley of the Labor party.

Another disturbing factor for Labor was the small but noticeable vote for the extreme rightist National Front, which campaigns against colored immigration.

The Front polled 1,696 votes, a mere 10 per cent of the Labor total but possibly significant at a time of racial unrest in Britain.

UN Veto No Surprise to Angola

LUANDA, Angola, June 25 (Reuters).—The U.S. veto of Angola's admission to the United Nations Wednesday came as no surprise either to Angolans or their Cuban allies, a government-controlled newspaper said today.

"The decision of the government of Mr. Ford and his fellow traveler Kissinger in vetoing the entry of the People's Republic of Angola into the United Nations surprised no one, especially Angolans, who could not have expected anything else from such a pair of political vampires," the Jornal de Angola said.

"The decision will no more have surprised our Cuban comrades, in the name of whose internationalism and friendship these gentlemen are allowed to use an abusive right to block, though temporarily, Angola's admission to the United Nations."

Denounced by Pravda

MOSCOW, June 25 (UPI).—Pravda today denounced as "sabotage" the U.S. veto of Angola's application for UN membership.

The Communist party newspaper said it was "the latest attempt by the United States to arrogate to itself the right to interfere in Angola's internal affairs and to decide who the Angolan people should choose as its friends and allies."

Portuguese Villas Periled

LISBON, June 25 (Reuters).—A forest fire was today threatening luxury villas between Cascais and Guincho on the coast outside Lisbon. A fire brigade spokesman said a suspected arsonist had been detained.

A striking collection of summer trousers

WHATEVER your fashion preference, you can find what you're looking for at Lanvin 2. If your taste goes unfalteringly to jeans, you can choose between blue and beige cotton with raised seams and, the Lanvin 2 signature on the pocket (F 220).

A more traditional cut, available in a wide variety of colors, has the extra advantage of a wrinkle resistant linen weave (F 200). For travelling, Lanvin 2 has a selection of no-iron trousers in both classic and casual styles (F 320). And for summer days in the city, you'll appreciate the lightweight elegance of mohair and wool blends or gabardine (F 390).

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EDEN HOTEL
49 Via Ludovisi (near Via Veneto).

News Analysis

Despite New Ties, Egypt-Syria Links Cool

By Jonathan C. Randal

RIYADH, June 25 (WP).—While Egypt and Syria yesterday agreed to restore full diplomatic relations and end their propaganda war, they sidestepped any other immediate concrete commitment to stop their bitter 10-month-old quarrel.

The communiqué was issued after the two-day session failed to schedule a date for a summit meeting between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez al-Asad, which alone would consecrate reconciliation for the Arab world.

Instead, a special foreign ministers' committee was empowered to make recommendations for a summit conference but no date was set for the committee to meet.

Keeping alive suspicions that eight hours of negotiations here—and months of Saudi and Kuwaiti mediation—failed to dispel was a cautious statement by Syrian Premier Mahmoud Ayubi.

Despite his willingness to shake hands with and kiss Egyptian Premier Mamdouh Salem, Mr Ayubi went no further than expressing the hope that "the meeting will be a first step which will help us to restore unity in Arab ranks in the near future."

Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi deputy premier, who presided over the negotiations here, insisted the meetings "produced fruitful results and all parties are in agreement."

But still unclear was whether Saudi King Khaled, who received the negotiators at lunch, had decided enough progress had been made to justify restoring a $700-million annual stipend to financially strapped Syria.

Granted as aid to a "confrontation state" facing Israel, the money was cut off on Jan. 1 to mark displeasure at Syria's quarrel with Egypt, which was weakening the Arab camp.

Panel Created

Yesterday, in keeping with a time-honored diplomatic practice when those concerned want to make haste slowly, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam were empowered by the conference to head a new military-political committee.

The foreign ministers were instructed to concentrate on improving future relations. The communiqué's language was kept deliberately vague to avoid deepening the quarrel or assigning blame for keeping it alive.

The committee is to define "the requirements and basis of military strategy and the liberation of [Israeli] occupied [Arab] territories"—a throwback to the time when Egypt and Syria cooperated in the 1973 war against Israel. The panel also received a mandate for "political action."

Rabat Talks

To calm Syrian anger over last September's U.S.-mediated second-stage Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement in the Sinai—the initial cause of the quarrel—the committee was instructed to "find ways and means to implement the Rabat conference resolutions."

Kuwaiti and Saudi mediators invoked the 1974 Rabat Arab summit resolutions as a compromise to get the talks under way.

Syria accepted the compromise as the basis for coming here since the Rabat resolutions condemned a separate peace with Israel, which the Damascus regime accused Egypt of having concluded.

Issue Sidestepped

The communiqué, in dealing with the Lebanese conflict, sidestepped Egyptian condemnation of Syria's military intervention earlier this month, which led to the closing of each other's diplomatic missions.

Instead, the Premiers backed June 10 Arab League resolution that called for the withdrawal of all Syrian troops from Lebanon. They also appealed to all parties to "facilitate the duties of the joint Arab peace-keeping force in the most efficient and rapid way possible." That in no way embarrassed Syria, which is keeping troops in Lebanon under the aegis of the Arab League.

And the communiqué implicitly rejected French-backed plans for holding a round-table conference in Paris among all Lebanese factions by insisting any such effort should take place in "an Arab country."

Water Shortage Is Caused By Power Cutoff in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

before the collapse of the telephone system.

Fighting Goes On

BEIRUT, June 25 (Reuters).—Fierce fighting for control of a strategic Palestinian camp on the outskirts of Beirut continued today.

Beirut radio said there were scores of casualties in what newspapers described as hand-to-hand fighting between the Tal Zaatar camp's Palestinian and Lebanese leftist defenders and their Christian rightist foes.

The fight for the camp, transformed into a leftist stronghold overlooking Christian eastern Beirut, has raged since Syrian troops began to pull back from Beirut on Tuesday to be replaced by advance elements of an Arab League peace-keeping force.

White Stripe

Some of the Syrian troops have returned to Damascus. Others have stopped along the road, painting their trucks with the white stripe of the peace force.

Reporters who toured a mountain highway east of Beirut said the Syrians were still dug in today at the summer resort of Sofar and showed no signs of preparing to leave.

A Syrian officer, asked when the troops planned to pull back, replied that it was a military secret. He condemned the attacks on Palestinian camps and declared, "We came here to stop the fighting and make peace."

World Body Cuts Quota on Whales For Next Season

LONDON, June 25 (UPI).—The 16-nation International Whaling Commission, overriding fierce Soviet and Japanese objections, announced agreement today to slash by about 4,000 the quota of whales allowed to be killed during the coming season.

This followed a cut of roughly 5,000 during the current year.

At the end of a week of often stormy talks the commission set a total new quota of 26,304 whales of all species that may be killed commercially in all oceans in the 1976-77 season.

The previous quota had been 32,430.

U.S. delegate Robert White said, "This was a very tough meeting with some very sharp exchanges. But the agreement means that for the first time all whale stocks throughout the world finally have been brought under international conservation."

"The commission's decision," Mr. White said, "means there will be a continued sound conservation policy for whales."

U.S. Confirms Cut On Two Islands

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—President Ford confirmed yesterday that the last six U.S. military advisers on Quemoy and Matsu, the two Nationalist Chinese islands off mainland China, are being removed.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen denied any political or symbolic implications, in making the announcement for Mr. Ford, and said the withdrawal is a routine reduction in military activity in the interest of efficiency.

Mr. Nessen also said the withdrawal was directed by the joint chiefs of staff under its Manpower Utilization Program.

A State Department official who reported the withdrawal earlier said the step was tied to the Shanghai communiqué issued at the end of then President Richard Nixon's 1972 visit to mainland China.

Hanoi Assembly Gets Proposals On Unity, Capital

BANGKOK, June 25 (AP).—The Presidium of the Vietnamese National Assembly proposed today that reunified Vietnam be named the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with Hanoi as its capital, Radio Hanoi reported.

The 36-member Presidium also proposed that the new country adopt the North Vietnamese flag, anthem and seal, with the name changed on the latter. All the proposals are considered certain of adoption by the 492-member Assembly, which began its inaugural session in Hanoi yesterday.

The Assembly today endorsed a proposal to rename Saigon Ho Chi Minh City, in honor of the architect of Vietnamese independence and the first president of North Vietnam. The change was announced in February, shortly after the Communist victory in South Vietnam, but the Communists later said they would refer to the South Vietnamese capital as "Saigon-Ho Chi Minh."

Le Duan, the first secretary of the Vietnamese Communist party, told the Assembly in a two-hour speech, "We have to eliminate corrupt, Western-oriented culture and bring back good Vietnamese culture to the society."

Vatican Ties

VATICAN CITY, June 25 (UPI).—The Vatican has closed its mission in Saigon and is studying possible diplomatic relations with reunified Vietnam, a Vatican news bulletin said today.

Belgian Paper Snarled In Bankruptcy Case

BRUSSELS, June 25 (Reuters).—De Standaard, one of Belgium's leading Dutch-language newspapers, whose publisher was declared bankrupt earlier this week, failed to appear today as a rescue operation ran into last-minute difficulties.

An agreement was initialed yesterday for the take-over of De Standaard and four associated papers by a major Flemish publisher, the Vlaamse Uitgevers Maatschappij. But parallel negotiations for the take-over of weeklies published by the Standaard group broke down.

Yugoslav Freeing Of Toth Seen Set

BELGRADE, June 25 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon confirmed today that Yugoslavia shortly will release a Yugoslav-American sentenced in November to seven years in prison for industrial spying.

The release of Laszlo Toth, 46, of Denver, will remove a sore point that has existed in U.S.-Yugoslav relations since Mr. Toth's arrest last August. U.S. Embassy officials have been unable to see him in jail.

"I have been given assurances that Mr. Toth will be released," Mr. Simon told reporters at Surcin Airport before leaving for Puerto Rico. He spent less than 22 hours in Yugoslavia, the last stop on a three-day trip that took him to Poland and Romania.

Italy Farm Workers Stage 1-Day Strike

MILAN, June 25 (AP).—About 1.5 million Italian farm workers went on strike today, ending a truce by the nation's three main labor unions during the election campaign.

The one-day strike was ordered after negotiations for a new contract broke off. A second strike is scheduled July . Supermarkets in the Lombardy region were closed in the morning as workers struck for four hours for a new contract.

Ibiza Fines for Nudity

IBIZA, Balearic Islands, June 25 (Reuters).—Fifty-one persons, both Spaniards and foreigners, were each fined 8,000 pesetas (about $108) for appearing nude on a local beach, police said.

Congress Panel Approves B-1s Production Start

WASHINGTON, June 25 (WP).—House-Senate conferees voted to start production go-ahead on the controversial B-1 strategic bomber today, rejecting a Senate proposal to delay a decision until after a new presidential administration begins next January.

The conferees also agreed on a $23.5-billion military procurement authorization bill which also permits a start on a new nuclear aircraft carrier but blocks a nuclear strike cruiser, at least for now.

The Senate, in initially passing the procurement bill May 25, had voted 44 to 37 to delay a start of production on the first three B-1 aircraft until after Feb. 1 so that the next president might review the need for the B-1.

Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, author of the Senate amendment, said today: "I shall continue to oppose this wasteful and unnecessary program. We should not drain away resources from vital domestic programs and more urgent defense requirements in order to have the costly but marginal improvements promised by the B-1."

Today's action was a giant step forward for advocates of the plane, and unless Sen. Culver can persuade the Senate to reject the conference report or to kill funds for it when the overall military appropriation bill comes to the floor, the B-1's entry into production is assured. The House has already voted the funds.

S. Africans Deny Funerals Banned

JOHANNESBURG, June 2 (AP).—A report that Chief Magistrate A. H. de Wet banned a mass funeral of students and teachers killed in recent rioting in the black township of Soweto is incorrect, the South African Press Association said today. The report, originally carried by the South African News Service, was also transmitted by the Associated Press and printed in this morning's International Herald Tribune.

SAPA quoted Magistrate de Wet as saying he had received no application to hold a mass funeral and consequently had not considered the matter. The news agency said the magistrate also said he had not been visited by a deputation of school principals as earlier reported.

Two of the Soweto school principals, M. P. Mzaidume and T. W. Kambule, said that they tried three times to see the magistrate but that each time he was unavailable. Finally, they told the chief magistrate's secretary they were abondoning their mass funeral plans, SAPA said.

Belgian Farmers See Major Price Rises

BRUSSELS, June 25 (IHT).—Belgian farmers have predicted "massive" food price increases this winter, even if there is adequate rain during the rest of the summer.

As a result of the drought, farmers here claim, the prices they have to pay for cattle fodder have already doubled and may rise still further. Meat prices are bound to soar as a result, they said.

They also said that lack of rainfall is having serious consequences for fruit and vegetable production.

هكذا من الأهرام

News Analysis

arter Invites Comparison With Kissinger

By Leslie H. Gelb

W YORK, June 25 (NYT).—
r. Gov. Jimmy Carter of
ia, fleshing out his key
of promoting closer cooper-
among industrial democ-
invited comparison this
with Secretary of State
Kissinger.
mphasize his promise of an
administration, Mr. Carter
a step closer to making the
ary a campaign issue. With-
out citing Mr. Kissinger by name, he referred to a "secretive lone-ranger foreign policy."

In attempting to amplify his substantive proposals and contrast them with Mr. Kissinger's, Mr. Carter pledged to make relations among the United States, Western Europe and Japan—and not Soviet-U.S. relations — the principal focus of his foreign policy.

Although Mr. Carter's speech, delivered Wednesday in New York City, sounded much like recent comments made by Mr. Kissinger, there was an indication that their attitudes and policies might not be that similar.

'Architectural Effort'

Where both men call for more consultations and new institutions for the industrial democracies, Mr. Carter adds the idea of a "new architectural effort" reminiscent of the Truman administration. He gave no details.

Where both are concerned, even alarmed, by the growing strength of Communist parties in Western Europe, Mr. Carter appears more willing to adjust to the freely expressed will of other democracies. He said:

"We must learn to live with diversity and we can continue to cooperate so long as such political parties respect the democratic process, uphold existing international commitments and are not subservient to external political direction."

Where Mr. Carter and Mr. Kissinger share a deep concern about possible moves by the Soviet Union to extend its influence in the developing world, the likely Democratic presidential nominee appears more determined to avoid decisions that might lead to Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

Proxy Wars

Thus, Mr. Carter, like Mr. Kissinger, warned Moscow that proxy wars in places like Angola "may be potentially more dangerous than face-to-face disagreements, and at best they make a mockery of the very concept of détente."

But then Mr. Carter went on to say that he opposed the administration's proposed new arms sales to Kenya and Zaire as "both fueling the East-West arms race in Africa even while supplanting our own allies — Britain and France—in their relations with these African states."

Members of the Carter camp are aware that their candidate's problem on foreign policy is to show how his proposals differ from what Mr. Kissinger is now doing.

Mr. Kissinger has taken pains in the last year or so to shore up relations with Western Europe and Japan to overcome resentments from his past practice of proceeding unilaterally in dealings with the Soviet Union. He has reportedly been successful.

As Mr. Kissinger begins to phase out of his responsibilities and as Mr. Carter starts to plan his campaign, the two men seem almost to be in a race to promise a new spirit of cooperation with traditional allies.

According to members of the Carter camp, the former Georgia governor wants to make his mark in foreign policy, to sound presidential. To do this, Mr. Carter's strategy seems to be a combination of attacking Mr. Kissinger's style and adopting some of his expressed ideas.

With respect to policies, Mr. Carter said he wanted Western Europe and Japan to play a bigger role in shaping a new international order. He also stated that "they are prepared to play" such a role, which might be a dubious judgment in the light of Mr. Kissinger's numerous attempts in this direction.

Mr. Carter also told his audience that he would seek closer coordination with the other industrial democracies in internal economic policies, in helping the poor nations, in reducing trade barriers and in avoiding erratic fluctuations in monetary exchange rates. In these sentiments, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Carter agree.

Mr. Carter, however, has not endorsed any of these recent efforts by Mr. Kissinger, even though he once again called for bipartisan harmony in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy.

ssinger Hails Western Unity

'Farewell' Talk to Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

ishes studies on the bal-
f world forces.
secretary of state's most
political reference today
this week's Italian elec-
in reference to which he
sly had expressed deep
about the possibility of
Communists into the
ment for fear of its effect
adually eroding Western

day's speech, without men-
Italy by name, Mr. Kis-
amplified his views by as-
that "we must clarify our
s toward political forces
Western societies which
to electorates on the
that they bring greater
y to government."
Kissinger said: "We cannot
the question of the com-
t of these forces to demo-
values, nor a concern
he trends that a decision
n temporary convenience
set in motion." But he
that opposition alone was
ough, saying that there
reforms to take account
limate social and economic
ons.

Defensive Strength

Con
efense matters, Mr. Kis-
ave a positive evaluation
West's power—possibly
to criticism made in the
States by Ronald Reagan
United States had fallen
the Russians.
Kissinger said that Soviet
forces had always been
ecause of Soviet concern
wo fronts, but he took
ssue with those who have
that the Soviet Navy has
ped the United States.
acknowledging that grow-
iet sea power was a seri-
blem, Mr. Kissinger said
iet Navy "is far weaker
ombined allied naval
in terms of tonnage,
, range, access to the
erience and seamanship."
noting some improve-
allied conventional
Mr. Kissinger said that
tegic forces "are superior
acy, diversity, reliability,
ility and numbers of
ty targetable nuclear
s." He added that the
States has "a command-
in strategic bombers"
ided by deployment of
mbers in Europe and by
and French forces.
economic and technologi-

Air Controllers
ng a Slowdown

3, June 25 (AP).—A left-
n representing many of
air traffic controllers of
is region announced to-
owdown to back demands
y increases and official
on of the right to strike.
inion said the campaign
ause substantial delays
ts to and from Paris.
port officials said no
ad been noted by mid-
n.



United Press International.

VIKING 1 photographed the Martian crater Yuty from a distance of 1,165 miles. The crater, caused by a meteorite, was not far from where the spacecraft landed.

More Optimism on Mars Landing Voiced by Viking Program Aides

PASADENA, Calif., June 25 (IHT).—Viking program officials looked yesterday at the latest set of photographs of Mars beamed back to earth by their unmanned space probe and decided that they liked the chances of the Viking's laboratory making a safe landing on terrain that had seemed, the day before, forbiddingly rugged, the Los Angeles Times reported.

"Some areas of Mars are remarkably lunar-like," said Harold Masursky, a U.S. Geological Survey scientist who is also a member of the government-industry-university Viking team. "We see 'mare' (the Latin word for 'ocean,' a term used to describe the flat plains of the moon) ridges which are very common on the moon and tiny craters adjacent to the ridges. We think Viking has a fine chance [of making a successful landing] on this kind of surface." The landing is scheduled for July 4.

Michael Carr, another Geological Survey scientist assigned to the Viking project at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, said that the most recent set of photographs, taken by the Viking as it made its third and fourth passes over the primary landing site, a Martian plain called Chryse, were encouraging.

"It is really not looking as bad as we thought when we saw the first set of pictures yesterday," Mr. Carr said.

Extends Job Rights Coverage to Whites

U.S. Supreme Court Bars Bias In Entry to Private Schools

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 25 (IHT).—In two significant civil rights decisions today, the Supreme Court held that private schools may not refuse to accept black children because of their race and ruled that whites as well as blacks are protected by an 1866 law against discrimination in employment.

In a 7-to-2 ruling, the high court found that an 1870 law which forbids interference with the rights of blacks to make and enforce contracts on an equal basis with whites compels private schools to admit Negroes.

And in a unanimous ruling, the court held that the provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids racial discrimination in employment, were "not limited to discrimination against members of any particular race."

In overruling a lower-court decision that the 1964 statute was not applicable to whites, the high court said that the same criteria must be applied equally to all races.

The decision could mean that many preferential hiring and admission programs, designed to give minorities a certain percentage of jobs or places in schools and universities, are unconstitutional because they discriminate against whites.

Private Schools

In the school case, the high court rejected arguments by private school operators that forcing their institutions to admit blacks would violate constitutionally guaranteed rights of privacy and free association and parents' rights to educate their children as they see fit.

Justice Potter Stewart, speaking for the court, ruled that while parents do have the right to send their children to schools that promote the idea of segregation, "it does not follow that that practice of excluding racial minorities is also protected by the same principle."

Justice Stewart also rejected arguments that sending a child to a private school was not the type of contract which the act was intended to cover. He declared that the principle was just as applicable to the school situation as it was to real estate transactions and privately operated swimming pools, which the court had ruled were covered by the Reconstruction-era statute.

Familial Rights

The court conceded that "a person's decision whether to bear a child and a parent's decision concerning the manner in which his child is to be educated may fairly be characterized as exercises of familial rights and responsibilities."

"But it does not follow," Justice Stewart wrote, "that because the government is largely or even entirely precluded from regulating the child-bearing decision, it is similarly restricted by the Constitution from regulating the implementation of parental decisions concerning a child's education."

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, Lewis Powell, Harry Blackmun and John Stevens joined in the majority ruling. Justices William Rehnquist and Byron White dissented.

In another decision, the high court ruled, 7 to 1, that governments can set a mandatory retirement age for civil servants.

And in an unsigned opinion, the court held that a mandatory retirement law did not need to satisfy the strict constitutional standards applied in race-discrimination cases.

Adult Movies

Yesterday, a sharply divided Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional for cities to use zoning ordinances, backed up by criminal penalties, to try to restrict the proliferation of movie theaters that show sexually oriented films.

The decision contrasted sharply with the broad protection of sexually related materials that the court has traditionally found to be required by the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech.

It appeared to allow a new level of government regulation of speech. Beyond that, it may also signal a new majority on the court on such issues.

Specifically, the court upheld by a vote of 5 to 4—with John Paul Stevens, the court's newest justice, writing the opinion—a Detroit ordinance that provides that an "adult theater" may not be located within 1,000 feet of any two other "regulated uses," including not only adult theaters but also adult bookstores, bars and hotels.

In addition, the adult theater may not be located within 500 feet of a residential area.

A theater is an "adult" establishment under the ordinance if it presents "material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter" that depicts certain "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas," spelled out in the ordinance.

The Gold-Filled Passage in Victorio Peak

U.S. Army Opening Base to Treasure Hunt

By Bill Richards

VICTORIO PEAK, N.M., June 25 (WP).—If laughter rings across this desolate New Mexico mountain these days, it is only Doc Noss chuckling over another effort to unearth his legendary billion-dollar treasure.

It has been nearly 40 years since Milton Ernest (Doc) Noss itinerant peddler, occasional confidence man and self-taught food doctor, claimed he had found a passageway into the center of Victorio Peak. Inside, he said, was a room stacked high with thousands of gold bars and treasure guarded by 27 human skeletons.

Doc Noss was shot to death in 1949 by an irate investor in his plan to get the gold. That has not stopped several generations of believers who have argued, schemed and occasionally sued each other in their hunger for Doc Noss's gold.

The latest attempt involves the U.S. Army and a band of professional treasure hunters from Florida. The Army approved this month a full-scale expedition across its restricted White Sands Missile Range to explore 1,500-foot Victorio Peak with sophisticated electronic probes and learn its secrets—if any. The eight-day probe is scheduled to begin July 6.

When the Army expanded the missile range to its current 4,000 square miles in 1955, it closed off Victorio Peak to outsiders. A small party of military officers, members of a group called Expeditions Unlimited and a reporter trekked to the hill last week. It was the first reconnaissance group allowed in since a previous expedition tried and failed to come up with the treasure 13 years ago.

The peak sits in a shallow natural bowl deep in the rugged San Andres Mountains in southern New Mexico. Army helicopters patrol the area and armed civilian "range riders" crisscross it on the ground to chase away intruders.

There are deep cuts on the hillside left over from a 1963 effort to find the treasure. An Army spokesman said no heavy equipment has been on the site since then, although clear marks of tractor treads are visible in the cuts.

The Army spokesman suggested the tread marks may have been left over from the 1963 expedition. State land officials said later, however, that it would be highly unlikely, since steady winds rake the hill and rain falls occasionally.

Army Involved

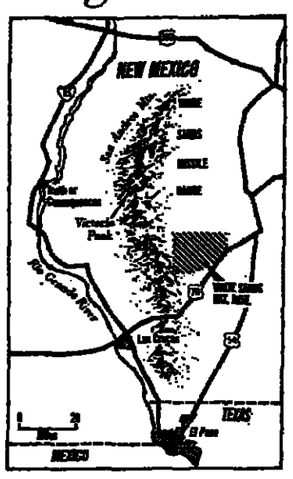
To its displeasure, the Army has also become an integral part of the saga of Doc Noss's gold. Several of the claimants to the treasure have accused the military of secretly looting the claim since the Army closed the site to outsiders. Army officials deny the charge.

The Army says there are no secrets and no gold. "This thing ha been hanging around for years," Army attorney William Brummett said. "We just want to get it over with so we won't have to keep taking people out on our bombing range."

Norman Scott, the 46-year-old president of Explorations Unlimited, a Florida firm that specializes in finding buried and undersea treasure, is cautious about the prospects.

"I'm not saying for sure anything is there," Mr. Scott said after his trip to the hill. "What we want to be able to do is put this thing to bed one way or the other."

Mr. Scott's firm has hired the Stanford Research Institute of Palo Alto, Calif., a private company not connected with the university, to conduct the search. Lambert Dolphin, a senior physicist for the institute, said he plans to use subsurface radar and sonic and electronic waves to explore the peak for hidden vaults and passageways rather than excavating the site.



WP

Tales of Treasure

Tales of the treasure stashed away under the peak are as common in this part of the country as brilliant scarlet sunsets. The most feverish put the worth of the treasure around $250 billion, a sum that would dwarf even the mighty $62-billion gold reserve of Fort Knox.

Others expect less. "What I figure to be under there is maybe a few artifacts left over from some plundered wagon train," predicted Oscar Jordan, an attorney for the New Mexico Land Commission. The peak is near a desert trail bearing the forboding name of Journey of the Dead.

Whether there really is any treasure here, no one knows. At least, no one since Doc Noss's death has come forward with proof.

The most persistent legend suggests the gold is the lost output of a string of southwestern mines run by Philippe Larue, a renegade friar. Larue is supposed to have worked the mines with a group of others until they were slaughtered by Spaniards in the early 1800s.

Other devotees of lost-treasure lore—and they are legion here—speculate that the Apache leader Geronimo or another Apache warrior, Victorio, after whom the peak is named, hid the gold there.

In 1939, two years after his discovery, Doc Noss tried to widen the passageway into the peak with dynamite. Instead, he collapsed the tunnel and spent the rest of his life scrabbling away at the side of the hill trying to find another way inside. He died with $2.16 in his pocket.

Thais Pursue Red Guerrillas In Worst Fighting in 4 Years

KHAO KOR VILLAGE, Thailand, June 25 (AP).—Government and Communist forces are clashing in the mountains here in the largest battle of the last four years.

Four battalions of Special Forces troops arrived in the area today to reinforce infantry, police units and village volunteers. They are trying to pin down a Communist guerrilla force deep in the Khao Kor Mountains, about 225 miles north of Bangkok.

Officers said the government has already suffered at least 14 killed and 17 wounded in the last three days, while the bodies of at least 29 insurgents have been found.

Stiff Resistance

"Operation Khao Kor" began after government troops ran into stiff resistance trying to locate a fighter-bomber which was shot down by insurgents June 11. The fighting escalated as both sides rushed in reinforcements. Thai officers said the Communists may have as many as 1,000 men.

The army commander, Gen. Boonchai Bamrungpong, who went by helicopter to inspect the battle area, said it was the most serious resistance he had seen.

The total government forces number about 1,500 men. About a dozen helicopters are being used to supply troops moving toward insurgent positions in the thickly forested mountains, which rise to between 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

The Third Army commander, Lt. Gen. Samsak Panchamanond, who heads the operation, said his troops have not yet made a major direct contact with the guerrillas. Government casualties have resulted from ambushes and mines. Yesterday, 17 soldiers were wounded when their truck struck a land mine.

Thai officers also said the downed F-5A pilot may still be alive and they are trying to rescue him.

The circumstances surrounding the loss of the plane are unclear. In recent days, officers have said that a Soviet SAM-7 may have been fired. But some Western experts believed it is unlikely the insurgents have acquired the missile and speculate it may have either been some lucky shooting or even a mechanical failure in the U.S.-made jet.

U.S. Airlines Halt Flights to Canada

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Reuters).—U.S. airlines halted their flights to Canada today, saying safety standards at Canadian airports had been reduced by a dispute over the use of French in air-traffic communications.

J.J. O'Donnell, president of the U.S. Air Line Pilots Association, issued an order last night stopping about 150 daily flights by 10 airlines into Canada.

He cited a "serious deterioration" in safety brought about by the dispute. Canadian pilots have been on strike since Sunday. British Airways is also diverting Canadian flights to the United States.

Jamaica Detains High Party Aide

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 25 (Reuters).—Sen. Pearnel Charles, deputy leader of Jamaica's opposition Labor party, was detained last night under the country's emergency regulations, it was announced yesterday.

Prime Minister Michael Manley said on Tuesday that the state of emergency was imposed last Saturday to smash the link between politics and violence.

He said that since January 163 persons had been killed in a wave of crime. Under the regulations, the security forces have the power to arrest persons they feel to be a threat to law, order and public safety.

Amin Honor Proposed

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters).—Uganda's military leaders have decided that President Idi Amin should be immediately appointed president for life, Uganda radio reported today.

all Ships, Becalmed, Switch on Motors

By John Kifner

WPORT, R.I., June 25
.—The tall ships sur-
ed to modern times
lay—giving up their sail-
te from Bermuda to New-
because of a dead calm
rning on their engines
ure their arrival here by
row.
s in the much-ballyhooed
of square-rigged sailing
assembled to celebrate
icentennial were told to
n their engines last night
hey had covered less than
the 632-mile course.
y are now expected to ar-
ere in time to help attract
0,000 tourists that local
ants and state economic
pment officials hope will
here.
race involved 17 tall ships
an international fleet of
100 sailing vessels head-
New York City for the
of July and later to
.
r the ships motor in here,
officials said, many will raise their sails, to display their picturesque aspect.

Race Not Canceled

The Sail Training Association, sponsor of the event, insisted that it was not "calling off" the race.

"We just moved up the finish line," explained James Anderson, the group's spokesman.

Rhode Island officials have estimated that spectators during the six days the ships will be here will spend $5.5 million.

The Tall Ships event, a transatlantic race between sailing vessels of various nations manned by naval cadets and other youthful crews, has attracted considerable attention and publicity. Counted as a once-in-a-lifetime spectacle, the ships are to parade into New York Harbor under the title Operation Sail on the Fourth of July.

Despite the gale-force blasts of publicity, however, the 17-ship fleet has been sitting becalmed in the middle of the ocean for the last two days.

The problem is that there is not enough wind to fill their sails and move them along. Actually it was this very sort of thing that led to the development of engines in ships.

German Bark Wins

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25 (UPI).—Gorch Fock 2, a steel bark from West Germany, was declared the provisional winner today of the abbreviated Bermuda-to-Newport leg of the race.

Dar Pomorza, a three-masted full-rigged ship from Poland, was declared second, based on positions at sea when the race was called off.

The Norwegian 238-foot Christian Radich was third and Libertad, a three-masted Argentine ship, was fourth. Tovarich, a three-masted bark from the Soviet Union, was fifth.

The results are subject to verification of position and time when the ships arrive tomorrow and to "any protest that may arise," an official said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, June 26-27, 1976

Mr. Carter's World...

Jimmy Carter, who says he can "testify personally to the vigor of the democratic process in our own country," wants to try practicing the processes of democracy in foreign policy as well. Through his policy statements so far, the presumptive Democratic presidential candidate is advocating a more open, cooperative approach to relations among nations—not only in the substance of policy but in the process by which it is formed.

Carter's speeches and the draft platform of the Democratic party have sketched the broad lines of a philosophy suggesting that the Democrats' most influential foreign policy planners seek an approach different in tone and technique from attitudes prevailing under the Nixon and Ford administrations. Granting the risk in measuring rhetoric against actual performance, at least three themes of contrasting emphasis can safely be drawn between what Carter is saying and what Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been doing.

The Democratic candidate and his advisers argue that top diplomatic priority must go to solidifying the links, both at policy-making and working levels, between this country and its principal allies, in Western Europe and Japan; after that can come a concerted approach to the Soviet Union. Kissinger always seemed to proceed from the notion that the Soviet-U.S. relationship came first, and from that would flow orderly relations with the Western allies.

Secondly, as underscored in his speech this week to the Foreign Policy Association, Carter seems prepared to address global economic problems in their own right; Kissinger was late in recognizing the economic impact on world relationships, and even now seems to view economic problems largely in their political context.

Finally, Carter stresses the importance of maintaining broad public support and understanding of foreign policy decisions. Kissinger's diplomatic activity has often been marred by intense secrecy; on occasion his moves were not understood even by his own Department of State, to say nothing of the Congress and public at large.

...Under Scrutiny

Between word and deed stretches a broad gulf, and voters have learned to their sorrow *how different a president's decisions in* office may be from his rhetoric in the campaign. The tone of public statements may sometimes strike more sensitive chords than the actual words spoken.

For instance, several foreign ambassadors listening to Carter's Foreign Policy Association speech were disturbed by what they regarded as an ominous "we-they" attitude as he spoke of the industrial world's relations with the nations of the developing world. This sensitivity — over-sensitivity, perhaps—on the part of Third World observers stems from an ingrained skepticism about conflicting U.S. intentions over the years, and Carter cannot ignore it if his offers of democratic cooperation in policy-making are to be convincing.

Careful scrutiny of a candidate's phrases often reveals deliberate hedging. "I would never give up full control of the Panama Canal," *Carter said, adding "as long as it* had any contribution to make to our national security"—a conditional note which opens a wide realm of judgmental freedom.

For all his criticism of Kissinger, Carter was ready to credit elements of the present administration's policy with which he could agree, specifically, Kissinger's new posture toward the nations of Africa.

It is unreasonable to expect a candidate for high office to spell out exactly how he might respond to future contingencies. But in his carefully reasoned statements so far—particularly his impromptu responses to questions—the former Georgia governor has gone a long way toward dulling charges of unfamiliarity with foreign policy challenges that would confront him as president.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Spanish Reactor Case

The Spanish reactor case shows how difficult it is even for a well-intentioned government to be sure its exports of peaceful power plants don't encourage other nations to make their own bombs. Three members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have just agreed that it is acceptable to sell Spain its ninth U.S. nuclear reactor. But physicist Victor Gilinsky, in the NRC's first individual dissent in its 89-case history, disagreed. His stated reasons for doing so are instructive and worrisome.

No one accuses Spain, which denies any such intention, of wanting its own bomb. New technology, however, has made it relatively easy for a country, if it chooses to take the momentous political decision, to arrange for the reprocessing of spent reactor fuel into weapons-grade plutonium. By agreement with Madrid, Washington has the right to ensure that such military diversion won't take place if U.S. fuel is used. But if *non*-U.S. fuel is used, "safeguards" become the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency; but the IAEA's safeguards are in fact less stringent than those the United States can impose. In this case, the NRC majority decided that the IAEA's "total safeguards framework" (the accounting and inspection procedures, plus political assurances) would be adequate. Mr. Gilinsky, focusing on the procedures alone, said they're not yet tight enough.

Now, none of the NRC members can be said to be insensitive to the dangers of nuclear proliferation: The opinion and dissent in this case went through 11 drafts. But they have markedly different approaches. The majority, noting that the loophole Mr. Gilinsky wanted to close for the ninth Spanish reactor remains open for the other eight, took the view that diplomatic and political constraints as well as technical ones press on Spain and that the NRC's reactor-licensing authority is necessarily only one of the anti-proliferation tools of the United States. Working within the IAEA, to strengthen it, the majority thought, is desirable in itself. Mr. Gilinsky emphasized the need to close every technical loophole that could be closed. He pointed out that to his suggestion that Spain be asked to limit itself to U.S. fuel for this reactor, the State Department had replied that it hadn't asked Spain because the request would produce "protracted negotiations." The State Department didn't want to tax U.S.-Spanish relations with that extra load at this time.

We respect the NRC majority's seriousness. But we entirely support the Gilinsky dissent. His anxieties about nuclear proliferation match our own. Nuclear reactors are being exported, by different suppliers, by the bushel. No opportunity to curb proliferation can be passed by. Merely to find, by the NRC's standard, that a given export decision is not "inimical to the common defense and security" is inadequate. The implications and precedents of the decision must be given greater weight. If the record of old agreements and the rush of new technologies is such that not every loophole can be closed, then that is no reason not to try to close those within reach. The licensing authority of the NRC is a limited tool; others must be employed. Spain, for instance, must be pressed to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. But each available tool must be used to its maximum potential effect. That is what we take to be the urgent meaning of the Gilinsky dissent.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Socialist Gamble Fails

The Italian Socialist party was chiefly responsible for the situation which forced the election, and its calculations have proved false. By adopting social and economic policies sometimes even further to the left than those of the Communists, and by openly aiming at collaboration with them, they hoped to attract a larger number of voters. But in fact they have merely blurred their own image and reduced the boundaries within which they can operate without attaching themselves irretrievably to the Communists. As the result have turned out, a popular front government would not have a majority, even with the support of the fringe-left, and the Socialists may now well be asking themselves what chances of survival they have alongside an increasingly powerful big Communist brother. In all events, the elections have solved nothing, either for the Socialists or for Italy as a whole.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

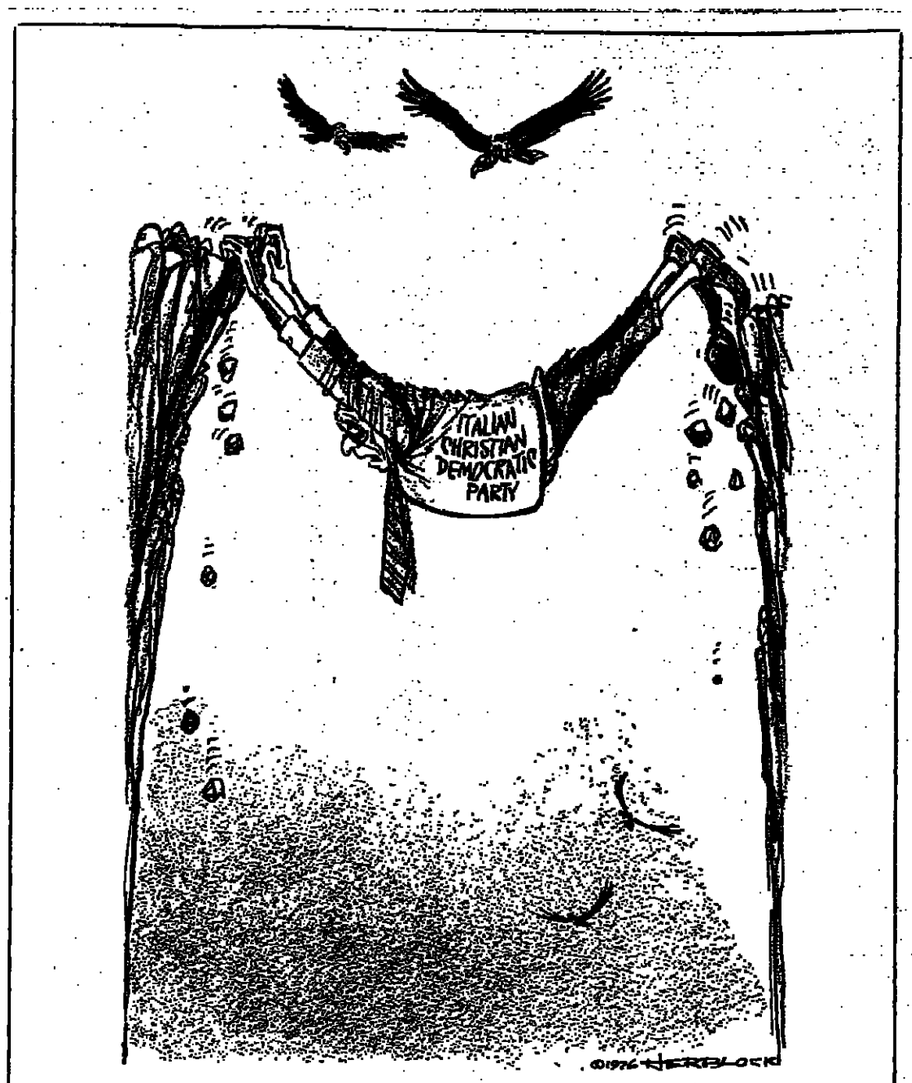
June 26, 1901

NEW YORK—The total number of deaths through the floods in West Virginia has been now very much reduced. It is variously estimated at between 40 and 60, but it will be several days before the exact number is known. The graveyard at Rolfe was damaged by the flood and at least a score of bodies were exhumed and swept down the valley. These bodies were naturally supposed to be bodies of people who had drowned.

Fifty Years Ago

June 26, 1926

CROW AGENCY, Montana.—The historic battle of Little Bighorn, one of the most colorful pages in American frontier history, was re-enacted yesterday on its 50th anniversary. It was on June 25, 1876, that General Custer and his men attacked the Indian forces and fell into an ambuscade on the Little Big Horn and were wiped out by the combined forces of the Sioux and Cheyenne Indian tribes. Mrs. Custer, the widow, was too feeble to attend the ceremonies.



'Whew! Made It—I Hope.'

'Hi Ho, Silver!'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Jimmy Carter, who is not usually a frivolous man, poked fun at Henry Kissinger the other day as "a lone ranger" of U.S. foreign policy. "Hi ho, Silver!" Carter said in effect.

But the important thing about the former Georgia governor's latest speech is not that he differed with so many of Kissinger's policies but agreed with so many of them.

His emphasis was different: Priority for consultation with the allies rather than the Communists. His style, he indicated, would be different: not the spirit of domination but the spirit of cooperation. His appointments would be different: not star billing for "The Lone Ranger," Super K, but a cast of thousands, all working together for a better world.

"The time has come," he told the Foreign Policy Association in New York, "for a new architectural effort, with a growing cooperation among the industrial democracies its cornerstone, and with peace and justice its constant goal."

Reassuring but...

This is reassuring, but it's not exactly new. In fact, it was the basic theme of Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations, of Roosevelt and Truman at the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco just over 30 years ago, and of the bipartisan coalition that put together NATO after World War II.

Carter is now doing what most presidential candidates have done in the post-isolationist years. He is criticising past administrations, but carrying on the main policies of collective security among the free nations and coexistence with the Communists.

Carter's differences with Ford and Kissinger are important. They may be differences of nuance, priority, and style, but it does matter if the secretary of state dominates the conduct of foreign policy, concentrates on relations with Moscow and Peking rather than London, Paris, Bonn, Ottawa, and the Latin American capitals.

It also matters if the Foreign Service of the United States, and the Congress of the United States, feel vaguely overwhelmed by a brilliant, but what they regard as an intimidating, secretary of state, and Carter may be quite right to raise questions about the Kissinger era, provided he knows what he would put in its place.

This he has not told the country in his three major foreign, defense and nuclear speeches, and it may be too early to expect him to do so, but he has been very careful. He has not challenged the major strategy of U.S. foreign policy in the process of winning the primary elections or pulling his party together.

Carter is clearly playing party politics with foreign policy, poking fun at Kissinger and President Ford and watching very carefully Ford's struggles with the nationalistic and jingoistic Republican isolationists, but like Eisenhower and even Dewey, he is sticking to the Atlantic alliance, the United Nations, and a new and closer consultative agreement with the Western Europeans and Japan.

Eisenhower, in his struggle for the Republican presidential nomination against Robert Taft in 1952, stuck to the principle of the Western alliance and prevailed over Taft after a battle not unlike the Ford-Reagan conflict this year.

Compromises

Kennedy defeated Nixon in 1960, but just barely, arguing for U.S. leadership in the world. Johnson, after the murder of Kennedy, won in 1964 against Goldwater, who seemed to be arguing like Reagan for a confrontation with the Communists, by appealing to the nation: "Let us continue."

Even Nixon won in '68 and '72, not as the old anti-Communist Nixon of the '40s and '50s, but as the new Nixon who wanted peace and went to Moscow and Peking.

Accordingly, the theme of U.S. politics and foreign policy in this turbulent generation since the war has not been one of fundamental disagreement between the major political parties and candidates over the policy of the United States toward the world, but since the days of Vandenberg and Dulles, it has been one of compromise and basic agreement over strategy and objectives.

Carter is following much the same line. On politics, he seems to be differing—and he is on tactics—but like Ford, though not like Reagan, he is in tune with the melody of the nation's troubled search for peace over the last 30 years.

Even when "The Lone Ranger" had Carter's New York speech read back to him in West Germany, he was not disturbed. He has been telling people in Europe and elsewhere that, whatever happens in the election next November, U.S. foreign policy will probably go along about as before, and while the personalities and emphasis may be different, he is probably right.

The Architect

Still, Washington watches Carter with a certain amount of patient skepticism. It admires his careful balance of political expediency and policy continuity, but is a little worried about his suggestion of a new "architectural design" for the world.

After Carter's New York speech, Larry Eagleburger, deputy secretary of state, who is Kissinger's Kissinger, defined an architect as follows:

"He believes in a better world through design, because he looks upon design as the way to eternal grace. He is convinced that if you live in a well-designed environment, all your troubles will disappear. He advocates lots of light, and air, and sunshine. He advocates mass transit—for everyone else (he drives his own car). He advocates mass housing—for everyone else (he lives in his own house).

"For those who have long viewed architecture as the road to peace, prosperity and world order, the events of the last 24 hours have been good news indeed. Speaking personally," Eagleburger said, "I must say that I prefer the adventurous life on the prairie with The Lone Ranger."

Letters

Mr. Upright

Re: (Letters, June 21) "Sex in Congress":

Jim Hayne's "amnesty" (exoneration, etc.) for those in public life (Washington politicians) who "stray" sexually misses the vital point—Rep. Hays was bilking the taxpayer a not-to-be-winked-at sum of money for his capers, while watering down his overall efficiency on the job and exposing his power to pressures from blackmail. Mr. Upright Citizen, indeed!

J. B. NORTHRUP

Zurich.

Shocked at Soweto

Shocked and horrified at the terrible toll in human life through barbaric police action in Soweto, South Africa, we protest in the name of the International Metalworkers' Federation and its 12.5 million members worldwide.

In protesting this action in which schoolchildren were killed, in the strongest possible terms, we call on the United Nations and all peoples everywhere who believe that human rights and civil liberties are a basic and integral part of civilized society to condemn this outrage. It is incredible that any responsible government could not have handled the situation without this bloodshed.

HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary
International Metalworkers' Federation.

Geneva.

Breathing Spell

Italy's Communists And Their New Role

By Joseph Kraft

ROME.—At Communist party headquarters here in Rome the other day I had successive appointments with an old party militant, Giancarlo Pajetta, and a young economist, Luciano Barca. "Ask Barca," Pajetta said as I left his office, "if he has become minister of finance yet."

That confident little gag announces the true results of the Italian elections. The Communists won big—so big that they are virtually sure, to enter the government sooner or later, thus posing problems, and presenting opportunities, for the United States and its NATO allies.

The size of the Communist victory can best be gauged by measuring it against the celebrated comeback of the Christian Democrats. With 38.7 per cent of the vote for Parliament, the Christian Democrats made a gain of 3.2 per cent over the regional elections last year, while standing just about where they were in the 1972 legislative elections.

A New High

In contrast, the Communists, with 34.4 per cent of the vote, registered a gain of 2.5 per cent over the 1975 elections, and 7.3 per cent over the 1972 elections. The 7.3-per-cent gain was the biggest they ever made between one Parliament and another and brought them to a new high in national elections.

They gained 48 seats in the National Assembly, for a new total of 227, as against a loss of three by the Christian Democrats, who now have 263 seats. The Communists also added to their fiefdoms large areas south of Rome which they had never held before. Around Naples, for instance, they won 41 per cent of the vote as against 28 per cent in 1972.

Of course, the Christian Democrats, as the largest party, will take the lead in forming a government—probably without the Communists, but with the Socialists and three smaller parties. The Socialists will not join, however, unless there is first a dialogue with the Communists and agreement on a program of urgent action.

The Communists are in excellent posture for such a dialogue. In the past few years, under their party chief Enrico Berlinguer, they have junked a load of ideological baggage, and now come across as the defenders of the Italian lower middle class, which is the majority, not of the proletariat, which is a small minority.

Their plans for urgent action center around a program for arresting inflation. They would limit the government deficit by putting a ceiling on government spending. They would cut back on jobs and payments in government programs and enterprises in order to raise the [illegible] of them now Christian Democrats—and corporations, the better to acquire funds for investment in agriculture, housing and transport.

That is plainly an appealing and sensible program. If it is carried out as well as proposed, the Christian Democrats accept former Communists will almost surely enter power to help in the execution. If it is refused, the Communists will be in position to win the next election.

But what about the United States and its allies who have fought the Italian Communists hard for foreign policy reasons? Well, there is a temporary breathing space after the election, which is a piece of luck.

For the Italian Communists have come more than halfway toward the accepted canons of the West. They have shown a willingness to abide by democratic rules. They have turned their backs on expropriation of property.

Critical of Moscow

They have criticized Soviet domination in Eastern Europe and the Communist effort to take over Portugal. Until assured last week that their principles of independence would not be compromised, they resisted the Soviet Union's call for an international meeting of Communist parties. Finally, in a pre-electoral development which went almost unnoticed in the United States, Berlinguer practically acknowledged that the Italian Communists depended upon NATO protection against Soviet pressure.

Nobody can be sure that these are not merely tactical changes made for electoral purposes. The more so as the Italian Communists have voted against defense budgets, and supported the Soviet Union in most international confrontations with the United States.

But clearly the present breathing spell provides an occasion for reviewing the automatic NATO hostility toward the Italian Communists. If they continue to show an aptitude for change in such matters as defense and foreign policy, then the Italian Communists should be taken up with a vengeance. For it is in the highest Western interest to nurture and protect an Italian party which can foster a kind of Eurocommunism that is as split off from Moscow as Chinese Communism.

Mideast: A Movable Kaleidoscope

By C. L. Sulzberger

BREMEN, West Germany.—The most intricate self-inflicted torture yet endured by the Middle East since its brave new era of independence is the civil conflict in Lebanon. In this tragic affair, which has already seen the slaughter of thousands of people for mixed and ill-defined reasons of religion, ideology, suspected political preference or mere ignorance, all parties involved seem confused and none seems clear about its goals.

From the viewpoint of the old-fashioned cold-war approach, there are those in the U.S. government who are persuaded that a concatenation of pro-Soviet forces decided to get together and precipitate a coup de force.

This argument contends that Khaled Bekdash, shadowy chief of the Syrian Communist party, Yassir Arafat, immensely survivable head of the Palestinian Arabs (whose army is mostly in Lebanon), and Kamal Jumblat, leader of the most dauntless Lebanese Druze tribes (semi-Moslem heretics), deliberately decided to seize power.

Upset the System

It is claimed they not only wished to upset the somewhat outdated system of Lebanese government (based on sharing power among religious groups) but that they had specific assurances of aid from the Soviet Union, including supplies of arms from Moscow's satellites in East Europe.

This theory reasons accordingly: Lebanon's anti-leftists, spearheaded by the prosperous Christian minority, refused to accept the leftist program and, already supported for years by a variety of small private armies, fought back, finally helped by the republic's regular forces with their considerable share of Christian officers.

Meanwhile, Syria's President Assad, who dislikes Bekdash and doesn't relish the thought of a revolutionary state on his frontier which might embroil Syria in war with Israel at an inconvenient moment, intervened by sending troops to support Christian opposition to the Moslem-leftist coup. Assad, a Moslem, comes from a small faction that might be labeled "Protestant" called the Alawites.

Perhaps this might imply the interpretation that he is less totally committed to an Islamic viewpoint than the majority Sunni Moslems or the large minority of Shiah; but then, after all, the Druze sect to which Jumblat belongs is unabashedly heretical.

It may seem peculiar to Westerners to harp upon sectarian differences. Yet they are deeply, emotionally involved in the Lebanese fabric. Lebanon historically originated with a French decision to protect Christian mountaineers from Moslem enemies when the land belonged to Ottoman Turkey and which, politically, was later based on sharing power among Islamic, Greek Orthodox and Maronite Roman Catholic communities.

According to this interpretation—whose veracity cannot be guaranteed any more than most current evaluations of Lebanese affairs—Washington was content to see Assad accept the unusual responsibility (for a reputed left-wing Arab) of supporting right-wing Christians against a predominantly revolutionary and Islamic coup.

Furthermore, there is a hint that Washington counseled Israel to keep its cool, forget its own previous warnings that it would never accept Syrian entry into Lebanon, and sit by calmly.

Moscow has played its cards with a poker face and under the table. France, which has a long sentimental interest in both Syria and Lebanon (once temporarily under its mandate), has sought quietly to offer its services as a peacemaker. Again surprisingly such positive suggestions seem to have been welcomed by Assad who visited Paris but postponed similar trips to East Europe.

From the viewpoint of a bewildered Washington, unaccustomed to Levantine intrigues, the saddest immediate problem produced by the continuing Lebanese tragedy was the murder of Ambassador Frank Meloy, his counselor and his chauffeur. But even here there is mystery and confusion.

Risky Mission

Every indication shows that Meloy was on a risky mission, arranged by telephone calls, that he was unarmed, riding in an auto not identified by usual embassy insignia, and had agreed to drop the protective car assigned by the Lebanese government when the tiny motorcade reached the frontier beyond which Christian or Moslem guards could not venture into each other's territory.

This horrid picture of bloodshed and conspiracy sets off a continually changing kaleidoscopic pattern. Egyptian President Sadat, who resented Assad's apparent chumminess with Moscow and support of Arafat, has abruptly started to endorse the latter.

Arafat himself, who used to commute between Beirut and Damascus and denounce Sadat in terms as inimical as those he once used for Jordan's King Hussein, previously the Palestinian Arabs' enemy No. 2 (right after Israel), now abhors Assad and thinks Sadat is hot stuff. As for Hussein, Arab protégé No. 1 of the State Department and a direct descendant of the Prophet, he has just visited Moscow in search of arms!

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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هكذا من الأصل

Breathing S...

...y's Comm...
Their N...
By Joseph ...

...fter 'Rout' in Roll-Call Votes

...nate Reformers Fail in Bid ... Up Minimum Tax on Rich

By Peter Milius

...SHINGTON, June 25 (WP). ...Senate's tax reformers were ...last night in a series of ...alls on what they had ...t was their best hope—a ...al to raise the so-called ...arn income tax on wealthy ...inals and corporations.

...eformer had said of the ...um-tax proposal before the ...began, "If we don't win ...re might as well go home." ...nd reformer said sadly, af...st of the evening's votes ...alled, "It's a rout."

...minimum tax was put into ...1969 ostensibly to make ...veryone paid some tax, no ...how many escape hatches ...awyer could find. As enact...owever, the minimum tax ...contained escape clauses. ...result is that many wealthy ...nals and corporations still ...elatively low taxes, and ...ay none.

Minimum Tax

...Senate Finance Committee ...d to strengthen the mini...ax in the major tax bill ...oved, which is now on the ...

...reformers proposed to ...hen it further, raising an ...al $800 million.

...minimum-tax amend...offered yesterday by Sen. ...Mondale, D-Minn., was ...or revenue raiser on their ...*tax reforms to be proposed* ...evenue goal was about $1 ...

...proposed that this money ...d to extend last year's anti-recession tax cut all the way through the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

The Finance Committee has proposed to stay within the recommended deficit for next year by extending part of the tax cut but only three-fourths of the way through the fiscal year.

Put another way, the committee has proposed holding down the deficit by a general tax increase a year from now, while the reformers want to do it with a selective increase in the taxes on rich individuals and businesses.

Tax-Cut Extension

Since most persons believe the tax cut will eventually be extended through next fiscal year regardless of the fiscal effects, Sen. Mondale told the Senate yesterday, his amendment was the only way the Senate could act and "not bust the budget."

In more than a week of work on the bill, the reformers have now won only one minor victory and lost everything else.

The Senate may finish action on the 1,536-page tax bill next week. The legislation, which would affect the taxes of every individual and business in the country in a wide variety of ways, then will have to go to conference with the House, which passed a tax bill in December.

Meanwhile, the general expectation is that the tax cuts will *be extended 60 to 90 days more.* They would otherwise expire June 30 and taxes would go up, which Congress wants to avoid this close to elections.





United Press International.

DISCOVERY—Workmen at building site in Athens residential area found part of a wall dating to 5th century BC, with amphorae. Excavations have begun.

...ls in France Evict Family ...m Headquarters Grounds

By James Goldsborough

...S, June 25 (IHT).—For 10 ...n irresistible force—the ...Communist party—and an ...ble object—an ordinary ...an, have been battling ...small house blighting the ...e of the party's futuristic ...rters.

...attle ended yesterday with ...eable eviction of Georges ...54, the immovable object. ...scandalous," cried Mrs. ...e Dauplet as police led ...of the house in eastern ...front of the glass facade ...arty headquarters design...Oscar Niemeyer 10 years ...s the party that is evict...and they claim to be ...evictions."

...auplets—he is a retired ...employee and former ...ist—held out for 10 years. ...er families were remov...that time and relocated ...*ng found by the party* ...law requiring a landlord ..."equivalent" lodgings ...reoccupies his property. ...auplets' truculence was an ...sment for the party. In...being able to complete ...ing, the party was forced ...it behind billboards. ...Instead of being able to ...through an esplanade ...to those Niemeyer used ...ings in Brasilia, were ...to enter through a side ...use a basement elevator. ...ng the headquarters was ...g into a bunker. Visitors who didn't know about the Dauplets used to ask about the siege-like atmosphere.

The Dauplets' battle became a cause célèbre here. "The rightist press depicted it as the little guy against the big," said party press secretary Dorothée Vion. "It never *mentioned the efforts we went to* to relocate the Dauplets."

In the end, it became a political fight. The party sued the Dauplets and the Dauplets sued the party. "They hired a lawyer of the extreme right," said Miss Vion.

"You can understand why I left the party in 1967," Mr. Dauplet said.

Money Refused

There was a dispute over the "equivalent" value of the Dauplets' three-room house. The party offered the Dauplets 340,000 francs (about $73,000), but it was turned down. "We cannot be bribed," explained Mrs. Dauplet.

The judge finally ruled in favor of the party, even though the Paris city council had voted 38 to 30 this week against the expulsions. "An old retired couple," said a statement by a group of Gaullist councilmen. "The Communist party is using methods worthy of a capitalist promoter."

Not at all, replied a party statement. "We cannot be accused of not respecting the rights of the interested parties. The existence of this old dwelling on party property can only be explained by political motives."

Communist councilman Maurice Berlemont added, "They [the Dauplets] have been manipulated."

And a party statement today had a few parting salvos for the bourgeois press: "We can only regret that the media have stayed silent about the daily evictions that affect thousands of workers and their families, whose very means of existence are threatened by government policies."

As for the Dauplets, in losing their suit they also lost the indemnity. But Miss Vion cautioned against worrying about them: "A daughter has put aside an apartment for them," she said.

...iest Sentenced ...nch Drug Case

...OUSE, France, June 25 ... Thousands of francs ...ions poured in when ...priest Ivan Girardin ...aid centers for young ...ts in five French cities. ...house court yesterday ...Girardin, 43, to two ...prison, 18 months sus...for using part of the ...ions to buy drugs for ...and some of the youths ...enters. Girardin was ... from the Orthodox ...1971.

Gen. Vilmos Nagy, Hungarian Foe of Nazis, Dies at 92

BUDAPEST, June 25 (Reuters).—Gen. Vilmos Nagybacsoni Nagy, 92, Hungary's defense minister during part of World War II, has died, Budapest newspapers reported today.

The general resigned from the rightist government of Adm. Horthy in 1943 and was deported to Germany when pro-Nazi forces gained control of the country toward the end of the war.

The newspaper Magyar Nemzet said he was one of the few Hungarian leaders of the period who were prepared to risk the consequences of siding with the oppressed.

Michael J. Brennan

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP).—Michael J. Brennan, 87, captain of the command ship on Adm. Richard E. Byrd's expedition to the North Pole, died on Wednesday. His ship, the Chantier, carried the trimotor airplane that Adm. Byrd and pilot Floyd Bennett used in the first successful flight over the North Pole in 1926.

Imogen Cunningham

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP).—Imogen Cunningham, 93, who was believed to be the oldest working photographer in the United States, died yesterday at a San Francisco hospital.

East Timor Rule Transferred To Indonesians in Ceremony

DILI, East Timor, June 25 (Reuters).—An East Timor political leader yesterday symbolically handed over this former Portuguese colony to Indonesia.

Arnaldo dos Reis Araujo, chairman of the Provisional Government of East Timor set up after an Indonesian-led invasion in December, presented a portion of East Timor soil and a nugget of gold to an Indonesian government mission to symbolize "the return of East Timor to its motherland, Indonesia."

Then the mission, headed by Indonesian Home Minister Amir Machmud and accompanied by journalists and some foreign diplomatic observers, headed for what was originally called a fact-finding tour to confirm that the 600,000 East Timorese wanted integration with Indonesia.

However, even before the tour started, Mr. Machmud made it clear that the mission had already accepted an integration petition approved here last month by an East Timor People's Assembly of 28 members.

"There is no doubt about the truthfulness of the petition, since it has really been democratically decided by the will of the whole people," Mr. Machmud said. "Therefore, this delegation has no intention to examine, to check or view the truthfulness of the petition."

Indonesian President Suharto said on receiving the petition last month that Jakarta would only take over the tiny territory if a government mission confirmed that the East Timorese really wanted integration.

Invitation to UN

The United Nations was invited to take part in the mission's fact-finding tour but declined, apparently because no UN observers supervised the selection of the assembly members who drew up the plea for integration.

Portugal has never formally renounced sovereignty over East Timor, although the last Portuguese troops withdrew from the territory without fighting after the Indonesian-led take-over of the territory.

The December events ended a short-lived republic proclaimed by the leftist Fretilin independence movement, which routed its pro-Indonesian rivals in a bloody civil war.

Filipino Kills 5

MANILA, June 25 (Reuters).—A baker wielding two knives ran amok, killing 5 persons and wounding 7 before jumping into a rotating flour mixer which crushed him to death, police in the central Philippines city of Cebu said today.

This Time, Indians Make Verbal Onslaught

Custer Is Attacked Again at Little Bighorn

From Wire Dispatches

CUSTER BATTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT, Mont., June 25.—*Just the way it happened a century ago,* a bunch of Indians showed up here unexpectedly yesterday and ruined George Custer's day.

More than 500 persons, mostly whites, were here *to commemorate* the day—100 years ago today—when the Northern Plains Indians scored their most celebrated victory over the U.S. Army and killed every man in the five companies commanded by George Armstrong Custer.

On the hill where Custer and his 225 men were slain at the Battle of the Little Bighorn there was a ceremonial gathering yesterday. Some in the mainly white audience uttered a low sound of apprehension as more than 100 Indians walked together up the hill toward them.

But there was no violence. The Indians, many of whom are Sioux from South Dakota, said they had come to Custer Hill to protest the lack of Indian participation in the Centennial commemoration, to demand a memorial to their own warriors who fell in the battle and to demand that the hated name "Custer" be dropped from the name of Custer Battle National Monument.

Calley Case Cited

"I couldn't imagine a Lt. [William] Calley national monument in Vietnam," said Russell Means, a former American Indian Movement leader, who acted as spokesman for the group.

"Neither could I," replied Richard Hart, the white superintendent of the National Park Service monument here.

Park Service officials have said that they are contemplating asking Congress to change the name of the monument, because it is cavalryman, was still arousing controversy a century after his death, as he did during his meteoric military career and in *the years after he was killed.*

As the whites talked about the legacy of Custer's battle during the formal program, the Indians trooped up to the hilltop monument and sang "Custer died for your sins." Bumper stickers on some of the Indians' 26 cars read: "Custer Had It Coming."

One of the many white Custer loyalists in the audience was George Armstrong Custer 3d, a retired Army colonel from Pebble Beach, Calif., who is the Indian fighter's great-grandnephew.

Mr. Custer, 53, said in an interview that his "remarkable" ed that it is highly inappropriate *to honor only the white com*mander who lost the battle.

Thus Custer, the flamboyant unusual in being named for a single person. Indians have arguancestor had been "outrageously" maligned *in recent years.* Mr. Custer supported his ancestor's much-criticized military tactics at the Little Bighorn by saying: *I think he had a mission* and he reacted to it. He opted to attack as the only option he had."

Indian's Peace Pipe

Although there was no scheduled Indian speaker on the program, Superintendent Hart asked if any of the Indians present wanted to be on the platform.

Oscar Bear Runner, an Oglala Sioux from Porcupine, S. D., accepted. Wearing dark glasses and a red cloth band around his *flowing black hair, he sat erect* and held the beaded "sacred pipe of peace" during the ceremony.

Indians were to begin their "victory celebration" commemorating the Battle of the Little Bighorn amid their teepees, tents and caravans at the ranch of Austin Two Moons on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation east of here.

The Park Service let the Indians hold a sunrise service today on the hill where their ancestors wiped out Custer and his soldiers.

N.Y. Extremists Claim Bombings

NEW YORK, June 25 (Reuters)—Puerto Rican dissidents and Jewish extremists today claimed responsibility for separate bomb explosions at a New York police station and a Pan American Airways building in Manhattan.

The blasts early this morning caused minor damage and no injuries, the police said. Another bomb exploded at a branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank but no one immediately claimed responsibility for it.

A group seeking independence for Puerto Rico claimed responsibility for the police station bombing. An anonymous caller claiming to be a spokesman for the "Save Our Israel" group said they bombed the Pan Am building to protest flights to Syria and Iraq "at a time when Jews living in those countries are being brutally murdered." An official of the militant group later denied responsibility

3 Iranian Rebels Slain

TEHRAN, June 25 (AP).—Security agents have killed three urban guerrillas, including a woman, in a clash near here, officials said yesterday.

N. Korea Blames U.S. for Epidemic

TOKYO, June 25 (UPI).—North Korea today accused the United States of conducting bacteriological-weapon tests in South Korea, causing the spread of epidemic hemorrhagic fever in the country.

The (North) Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the accusation was made by Han Hong Sop, chairman of the central committee of the North Korean Medical Association, in a news conference held yesterday.

Mr. Han said such an epidemic, with a high death rate, "is spreading explosively in almost all the rural areas of South Korea."

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To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. J. Shelby in the Paris office.

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International Hotel Managers		One of world's leading int'l hotel chains.	Europe, Africa, Middle East	35-48; English & French + 3rd lang.; 5 yrs. exp. with a major international chain.	Box D-5,353, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 17-6-76
Financial Controller	C. £10,000 Tax Free	Dubai transport company, growing conglomerate based Dubai.	Dubai	High calibre accountant; working knowledge of contracts procedure project, finance; 35-45 yrs.	Urwick, Orr & Partners (ref. FC/3639), Baylis House, Stoke Poges Lane Slough SL 1 3PF, Great Britain.	Financial Times 17-6-76
Tax Manager	£15,000 + benefits	Price Waterhouse of Singapore.	Singapore	5-10 yrs. exp. in tax-work; professional qualifications.	Price Waterhouse & Co., P.O. Box 164, Singapore.	Financial Times 17-6-76
Director & General Manager	£15,000	Substantial Meat group with diversified processing throughout Ireland.	Dublin	38-43; sound background in meat trade & able to demonstrate successful profit record.	H.C. Holmes; Butt, Holmes Ltd., 45 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3FE, Great Britain.	Financial Times 17-6-76
Director Tehran		German-Iranian distributor of equipment for nutrition preparation & distribution.	Tehran	Sales Mgr.; 30-40; good Eng.; foreign exp. in food or sanitary field.	Martin Muller Munchen, 8 Munchen 82, Mauerstrasse 22, Germany.	Frankfurt All. Zeit. 19-6-76
Gen. Sales Mgr GB	D.M. 75,000 Comp. car.	German sales Co. for industrial and commercial products.	G.B.	Top management exp. in direct sales (Food or non-Food); Perfect English, 30-35 yrs.	UBI Int'l Dr. K. Ehrhardt, Bellmannstrasse 23, 2000 Hamburg 52, Germany.	Frankfurt All. Zeit.
Executive Vice President	D.M. 100,000	German joint-stock corp., computer software field.		Japanese national; 5 yrs. exp. as top exec. in U.S., Eur.; Jap./Germ./Eng. languages.	Mr. S. Sikiossy (N. 62228), MSL, Pempelforter Str. 47, D4000 Dusseldorf 1, FRG.	I.H.T. 19-6-76
Directeur Général	Fr. 400,000	Filiale française avec chiffre d'affaires de 500 M.F. dans les techniques electroniques.	France	Directeur général de filiale française d'un groupe international avec C.A. de 150 M.F.	Réf. 0001, L'Express, 25, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	L'Express 19-6-76
Controller		Filiale groupe américain engineering clefs en main.		Bilingue anglais; compt. anglo-saxone. Exp. contrats usines clefs en main.	SEXTAND/DPA (Ref. 16150), 182, ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly.	L'Express 19-6-76
Export Manager	F.B. 1,200,000	Groupe Européen secteur pharmaceutique.	Bruxelles	35-45; Fr., Angl. et Esp. + Allem.; connaissances techn. commerce int'l. pharm.	P.A. Management (Ref. A/956), Avenue Louise 386, 1050 Bruxelles.	Le Soir 19-6-76
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Directors Brazil & Far East		COFLEXIP, worldwide leader in highly specialized equip. for offshore oil ind.	Rio de Janeiro, Singapore	Local lang. + tech. eng. background. Offshore oil industry experience.	S.V.P. Sélection (Réf. 825 ou 826), 65, avenue de Wagram, 75017 Paris.	I.H.T. 22-6-76
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LONDON THEATER

Directing Shakespeare, O'Neill and Chekhov

By John Walker

LONDON, June 25 (IHT).—While it is too early to make judgments about Peter Hall's reign as a director of the National Theatre, it is time enough to worry about the National's treatment of Shakespeare.

"Troilus and Cressida" at the Young Vic, the first production of a season planned for the still uncompleted Cottesloe, the smallest of the National's three theaters, is a production that confirms all the concern felt after the Hall-Finney treatment of "Hamlet."

In both, the text used is a full one and is played without any particular emphasis. That is, the text itself is not investigated or, in some of the indifferent performances, even understood but, simply, played.

The final effect depends not upon any unifying conception of the director—indeed, his role seems to be to ensure that the actors do not bump into one another—but on the power of the individual actors. With careful casting, this may well be an excellent approach.

Off Balance

At the Young Vic, the play is thrown off balance because in this actors' free-for-all, Phillip Locke as a honey-toned Ulysses physically and vocally dominates—and the acting of Robert Eddison as Pandarus and Denis Quilley as Hector is also powerful enough to diminish Simon Ward's Troilus and Diana Quick's Cressida.

Elijah Moshinsky, the director, has also cast, in the role of Shakespeare's "large and portly" Achilles, Mark Kmanus, an actor of puny stature and slight presence who plays the role as if the Greek commander were a whining, pouting street-corner urchin. The effect is absurd.

It is not the only wrong-headed performance. Robert Eddison, for all his excellence as an actor, is more Polonius than Pandarus—a bumbling, good-natured diplomat rather than the author's corrupt figure who, in the play's last fetid gasp, bequeaths his venereal diseases to the audience.

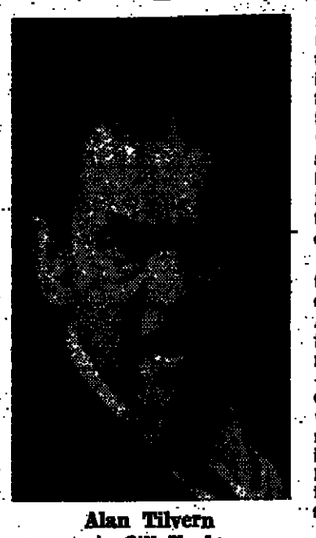
Mr. Moshinsky sets the action within a sawdust-strewn arena, high-walled after the manner of a bull ring or cockpit. Its main effect at the Young Vic, though it may not be so in the Cottesloe, is to muffle many of the speeches, as the walls throw back echoes, and to obscure some of the action. The moment when Hector slays an ancient Greek, ripping off his victim's helmet to reveal a rotting face beneath it, is invisible to half of the audience.

It is a confusing and uninspiring production, sometimes good, as often bad. The emphasis is on political manipulation rather than Troilus's sexual disillusionment and there is no attempt to link these two themes of moral corruption.

O'Neill

At the Aldwych, the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Eugene O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh" is excellent with fine ensemble acting that just misses greatness.

It may be that O'Neill's laboriously built and sometimes creakingly melodramatic masterpiece needs American actors to enliven the sometimes dead language and slow rhythms, actors who fit more easily into the classic New York barroom drama.



Alan Tilvern
...in O'Neill play

Nevertheless, as O'Neill's passionate concern with his drunken derelicts, each hugging to himself a comforting illusion, begins to exercise its slow but remorseless grip on the imagination, the experience is a moving one.

Howard Davies directs this alcoholic "Lower Depths" with great sensitivity. Aided by an excellent cast, he extracts a great deal of humor from the play, as its characters cling despairingly to their pipe dreams and refuse to face reality—from Bob Hoskins's surly barman who lives off two girls (who insist they're tarts, not whores) but explodes with anger if anyone calls him a pimp, to Norman Rodway's boozy bar owner, too terrified to face the outside world, and Patrick Stewart's renegade anarchist.

Ian Holm was to have played the central character Hickey—O'Neill's definite portrait of an American type, the man who thinks it possible to sell happiness, using high-pressure methods—but had to withdraw because of illness. In his place, Alan Tilvern gives an excellent performance of a haunted man whose bounce cannot conceal that he has sold himself false goods, who is only one step ahead of pursuing hell-hounds.

It may be difficult to agree with O'Neill's conclusion, that illusions are essential to life, although it's impossible not to respect the views of someone who reached the bottom and turned his own disastrous life into art. And on the way to the play's heated conclusion, O'Neill's constant nagging at his theme of the importance of pipe dreams does set up connections with any audience—feelings of regret, at least, at the loss of illusions that perhaps were not cherished enough.

At the Cambridge Theatre, Jonathan Miller's production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" reveals what the National Theatre seems determined not to acknowledge—that an intelligent and sensitive director, in sympathy with his author, can make a familiar play seem a bright new masterpiece.

Mr. Miller's task is made easy by a superlative cast giving uniformly excellent performances right down to Tony Jay's redbund Ferapont. The production's only defect is that it was originally staged in Guildford in a theater where it was presumably possible to see what was happening upstage where Mr. Miller places much of the significant action. The Cambridge's dreadful sightlines make it difficult to appreciate this action from the front stalls.

Mr. Miller directs the play at a hectic rate, almost that of farce, and gets precisely judged performances from his cast. But there is a moment of grace, of high comedy as Peter Bayliss deftly conceals one glass of brandy while accepting another. The tone is objective, unsentimental, so that the sisters are seen clearly for what they are—three fearful suburbanites—but the tragedy of the waste of their lives remains undiminished.

* * *

Lee Langley's "Baggage" at the Vaudeville is an attempted comedy about a shallow philanderer that has no discernible merit. Even so, it is preferable to "Sealed and Sealed" at the Comedy, a Feydeau farce translated and adapted by (of all people) Christopher Hampton. The director, Patrick Garland, has attempted to overlay the red-nosed cut-and-style of British music hall on the French original. The cast mercilessly: Peggy Mount, with her well-known impersonation of the mountain coming to Mahomet and Kenneth Williams flaunts his many mannerisms. The result is deeply depressing.

First Hearing for Japanese Opera

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, June 25 (IHT).—During the wrenching period of adjustment forced upon Japan by the Allied victory in 1945, a physically deformed, deranged young man turned himself into a sort of latter-day Herostratus by burning down one of the supreme monuments of Japanese architecture, Kyoto's Kinkakuji, the "Golden Pavilion." The incident and its psychological background fascinated another young Japanese, in this case psychically deformed, the writer Yukio Mishima, whose own ambient derangement brought him to suicide by sword in 1970 under spectacular public circumstances. Out of the novel Mishima wrote about the Kinkakuji incident, Toshiro Mayuzumi has made an opera, of which the Deutsche Oper Berlin presented the world premiere Wednesday night.

"Kinkakuji" proved, to judge by the bravos when the 47-year-old composer showed himself, a great success with the audience. The reasons for this remain slightly unclear, and the delay with which the ovation took form reveals a strong initial element of indecision. Certainly the evening had plenty of negative aspects.

To start with the positive ones, it had strikingly imaginative

BERLIN

decor by the painter Hubert Aratym, who does astonishing things with a laterally shifting band of backdrops in combination with a suspended mirror panel, tilted this way and that, almost as vast as the acting area's floor. It had a convinced, convincing conductor in young Casper Richter and an experienced, expert stage director in old Gustav Rudolf Sellner, doing his first job here since retiring from this house's directorship four years ago. It had sensuous, atmospheric, sometimes passionate, music of a neo-Schoenberg cast with Oriental coloristic effects, especially from the big percussion section.

Many in the audience, though, must have left knowing precious little more about the Kinkakuji incident, especially about its all-important psychological background, than they did when they came. Following Japanese theatrical tradition, instead of offering much action on stage, the composer and his librettist Claus Henneberg have left it to a large, monkishly robed chorus (superbly trained by Walter Hagen-Groll and Albert Limbach) to describe the bulk of what goes on. Since comprehensibility of diction diminishes in indirect proportion to the size of the singing group, this reduces literally to nonsense the libretto's most vital exposition passages, assigned to a full-scale opera chorus. The 40-cent program provides a bewildering, woefully inadequate summary of the 22 brief scenes by Mr. Henneberg himself, but no background information whatever about the original incident, Mishima's novel, or even about the work's composer, whom one can hardly call a household name.

Slovenly diction on the part of most of the solo singers compounds the auditor's annoyance over understanding so little of what the writer took the trouble to put into words and set down on paper. I commend to the house the Hamburg opera's custom, on similar occasions, of making an inexpensive printed libretto available in advance of opening night.

William Dooley showed customary musical and dramatic security in the taxing lead role, but in the crucial matter of diction he placed a poor third to Barry McDaniel and Dor Grobe, both of them outstanding as two friends, one good and one evil. About a dozen other ensemble members did creditably in supporting roles. Mayuzumi's "Kinkakuji" certainly deserves a hearing, but let anyone contemplating an encounter with it brush up on the story, in detail, before he goes.

هكذا من الأصل

...ill and ...

...SEL

...he Earth-Shaker —Pablo Picasso

By Michael Gibson

...EL (IHT).—There are na...ural phenomena that do not ...much room for critical ap... Thunderstorms, earth... eruptions and tidal waves ...voke oohs and aahs of ad...on or terror, they do not ...admit much dialogue nor ...into the considerations of ...ilization whose teeth they ...e rattling.

...sso—90 of whose works from ...useum of Modern Art in ...ork and from Swiss collec...ns are now on show at the ...Kunstmuseum until Sept. ...s in a sense a phenomenon ...same order. Some critics ...dized, others called upon ...thquake to repent or shook ...attle to conjure the eclipse, ...e heedless world rolled on, ...as a power. Eighteen years ...en the century began, he ...had absolute control of ...ft. And he was no more ...s when he produced the ...arts equivalent of "Le ...—"Les Demoiselles d'Avi... a large canvas as poly... its orchestral counterpart ...with female nudes, some ...n with glaring faces like ...masks.

Domination

...ressionism?" No. Picasso is ...lly communicating, he is ...' in the sense to (and ...y still do) say: "I'm not ...you, I'm telling you!" Pi... trip is power, not sym... nor rebellion nor doubt. He ...oncerned with problems of ...destiny but with the crea... as an exercise of domina...

...nly work of true rebellion ...ame from his brush is ...a," (not shown in Basel), ...there he was responding ...lamity that struck at his ...In contrast his anti-Franco... are an explosion of ...t rebellion in any cosmic ...nd paintings against the ...war lack the authentic ...Guernica"—they appeared ...tement of principle with... great sympathy.

...is made of the sensitivity ...nderness of Picasso's line ...which, on examination, ...shows itself to be devoid of ...This may seem outrageous ... because the theme is a ...screen onto which any ...may project his own ten...

The worst chromolitho... allow the same sort of af... response, but Picasso had ...ntage of being approved by all the proper critics and museums. Leaping Larts and swooning maidens were on but distinguished paupers and acrobats with limbs like princes were in. (Princes, on the whole, and let it be mentioned in passing, have a rather more dowdily bourgeois morphology.) That was very long ago and the man was barely 20.

Tenderness, then, was hardly Picasso's main suit. And why should it have been? He had a really monstrous power, and that was what he loved. This power was not for any special purpose except the affirmation of Picasso, but how well that affirmation was made! It is enough to compare the so-called "monsters" produced by "the other Pica," Picabia, to discover the domineering force that *crucifies the subject onto* almost any of Picasso's canvases. That is Picasso's gigantic dimension.

Taken Apart

Why he attained his immense reputation in his long lifetime depended on something else too. Picasso appeared when a civilization felt the need for an artist like him. Music at the same time brought Stravinsky, literature, Joyce. All three have a similarity of tone and tactic—a formalism of analytical destructuralization, a certain persuasion that art (music, painting, even literature) does not in fact express anything at all (*dixit* Stravinsky about music), perhaps an *unconscious persuasion* that it was all an illusion and that their work could be to take it apart, to reveal its structure which, in itself might appear interesting enough, like the lacework of a dead leaf is interesting in a different way from a living leaf. That was after all the trend of the first part of this century that is also expressed in the vulgar and banal interpretation of a certain positivistic scientific *stance when it is reduced to the* formula "nothing but." (e.g. mankind, love, an ethical value, etc., are nothing but. . . .).

That is the banal counterpart of an operation that was going on in all areas of art. Romantic subjectivism was out—it was a sentimental delusion. And so the hard and willful power, distortion, deconstruction, the loathing of any mawkishness proclaimed equally in Picasso's painting and in Stravinsky's music appeared as the astringent anticote. How one sometimes strained to admire them, and indeed, sometimes it was good medicine!

Today, it may be that they have served their medicinal purpose, one can feel very much less concerned. Their historic role is over and one can see them as they are. Picasso's inhuman authority stands out very starkly (inhuman is not meant here as an accusation). "I can do this, I can do that." Indeed he can. He can do anything and it hardly ever fails flat. But nor does one ever feel that he is addressing anyone at all.

Walking out of the Picasso show one comes upon a roomful of Giacomettis and the change of atmospheric pressure is perceptible. This not invidious comparison, but the astonishing contrast helps one to grasp the specific nature of both, and suggests why Picasso's gigantic shadow may shrink as the years go by, though the old earth-shaker may forever astound.



"Seated Harlequin," a 1923 Picasso, now on view at the Basel Kunstmuseum.

THE ART MARKET

Scarcity of Great Renaissance Objects

...Souren Melikian

...ON (IHT)—Sales in Lon... and Paris this week ...the growing awareness ...at objects d'art of the late ...nce are vanishing from ...ket.

...as already happened with ...nce bronzes. No private ...n is available for sale ...is likely to be in the ...le future.

...tions are carried out on ... market, at the rate ...three important pieces ...That may soon apply to ...as well.

...g from Christie's sale ...in London of banker ...Strauss's pottery collec... awareness must be ...d.

...ree pieces of pottery, ...top quality carrying ...artists' marks and some... ...ates, illustrated the de... ...it of the Italian potter's ...a the mid-15th century ...the late 18th century. In ...a few pieces of luster ...ares from Spain remind... ...rs of the role played by ...culture in Spain in the ...ce of the craft in Italy. ...series has not been seen ...ion since Sotheby's ex... ...ary sale of March 18, ...en the world record for ...an majolica was set at ...

...Monday there were no rec...ords, but prices were generally high.

Buyers expressed interest in early pieces although they are often technically clumsy and poorly decorated. The very first majolica in the sale, an early Florentine two-handled vase of the type called albarello, brought £8,050, a huge price for a work that did not have all that much to recommend it. The albarello —a type derived from Iran via Syrian intermediaries—was poorly potted, the twisted handles disproportionate, the decoration virtually confined to two huge Gothic initials; the blue enamels looked muddy on a dirty white ground. A crack and glazed chips in the lower part further diminished its attraction. Rarity was the main reason for its price.

Compared with these, the masterpiece of the early period in the sale was inexpensive at £10,570: the slender albarello of purely Eastern shape decorated with a curlew looking over its *shoulder, a standard feature of* Eastern iconography, went to dealer Kate Foster. When it was sold in 1959 with the famous Charles Loeser collection, it made only £1,300.

Another piece, made about 1480 in Faenza, and decorated with an original pattern based on peacock feathers, rose to £9,350 despite a large crack and the drilling of two large holes for suspension near the rim. In October, 1960, the same piece, then part of the Lycett-Green collection, had brought only £290. The piece reflects the new approach to majolica: While the collector of yore wanted his pieces in mint condition, the specialized collector of today is prepared to overlook flaws in rare pieces—provided the flaw does not really affect aesthetics.

By far the most expensive were the pieces decorated with typical Renaissance subjects painted in bright colors, in Castel Durante, Faenza, Gubbio and Urbino. A large dish, decorated with a seascape and a formal pattern on the rim known as Berretino ground, was bought for £12,720 by Rainer Zietz, of Hannover, despite a repair to the border and some chips.

Dish

A magnificent dish painted by Zoan Maria, a leading artist of the Castel Durante school, was knocked down at £18,550 to London dealer Cyril Humphris. The top price, paid by an anonymous buyer, was £22,000 for a spectacular dish from Urbino, painted in 1532 by Francesco Xanto Avelli da Rodrigo. It is the largest surviving piece from a service executed for a papal *gonfaloniere* of which 15 others remain. In May, 1962, it sold for £2,600, also at Christie's. In real currency this means a fourfold appreciation—roughly the same as that undergone by Renaissance bronzes.

What makes Monday's high prices remarkable is that the market in general was far from buoyant. At an earlier Christie's sale on the same day, several ceramic pieces, including good French porcelain of the 18th century, were definitely on the cheap side. Only three majolicas failed to sell and they were not cheap.

Wednesday at the Hotel George V in Paris the same phenomenon could be observed. At a sale conducted by Jean-Louis Picard, a series of 35 wares and plaques in Limoges painted enamels, mostly of the 16th century, brought some remarkably high prices. Ten years ago Limoges enamels of the 16th century, which had been avidly sought after in the late 19th century, sold with great difficulty.

Generally dark in color, often nearly monochrome black and whites, highly manneristic in their scenes of Italianate inspiration, they are far removed from the modern tastes. In December, 1965, an important and well-known casket which was included in the famous 1862 exhibition at the *South Kensington Museum* —now known as the Victoria and Albert—brought 34,600 francs. On Wednesday it brought 143,570 francs, illustrating the fourfold appreciation in the last decade.

Ironically, this proves that art is *not altogether convincing* as an investment. An investor who would have bought, say, gold in the same period would have made exactly the same profit without incurring the risks inherent to art buying and selling.



Dish painted by Francesco Xanto Avelli da Rovigo in 1532 which sold for £22,000 at a London auction.

SHARPS & FLATS

...RBUX, Switzerland—...ival this year is divid... three parts: Folk from ...-27; Soul from July 2-4 ...from July 6-11. Among ...ts who will be appear... ...mard Cohen, The Dub... ...Odetta, Jimmy Whither... ...Clark Terry, Weather Re... ...t Blakey and The Jazz ...ers, Herbie Hancock, ...tz, Thad Jones and Mel ...ng Band, Phineas New... ...Sarah Vaughan, Cootie ...s, Budd Johnson and The ...don Hall Jazz Band. ...era Love will be featured ...asino, where many of the ...ng out, and it probably ...the scene of many im... ...jam sessions through... ...festival.

* * *

...CH—The group Genesis ...at the Olympiahalle June ...p.m.

* * *

...ON—The Stan Getz ... and Phineas Newborn ...earing nightly at Ronnie ...

* * *

...S—Milt Buckner and ...he are featured at Le Patio Bar in the Hotel Meridien, as is pianist-singer Alice Darr at the Champs-Elysées Bar Tahonga.

* * *

VALENCE, France—Max Collie and his Rhythm Aces will be featured at the open air Summer Festival on June 30.

* * *

French singer Catherine Dolonne's new record "La Fête Americaine," in honor of the Bicentennial, has just been released on the Esperance label, and will be presented at the "Rose Door" song contest at the Antibes Festival starting July 6.

* * *

The Newport Jazz Festival in New York (June 25-July 5) will be longer than previous festivals, 11 days instead of 10, and will reach into hitherto untouched areas, both geographic (New Jersey) and musical (a children's program, a musical play and flamenco dancing).

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "Afternoon Delight" by Starland Vocal Band, and in Britain "You To Me Are Everything" by Real Thing.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

LONDON, PARIS

Around the European Art Galleries

London

Taieb Lahlou (1919-1972), Mathaf Gallery, 24 Motcomb St., London, SW1, to June 30.

Born in Tangier, Lahlou spent the most important and formative years of his life in the south of Morocco, close to the Sahara. Here, in the fierce colors of his land, but with a gentle lyricism of manner, he portrayed the still tribal life of the Arabs, especially their *horsemanship* and their dances. And this he did, not as an outsider, but as one who had steeped himself in the oral traditions of those he painted.

* * *

John Miller, Galerie Aziza, 7 Church Rd., Wimbledon Village, London, SW19, to July 3.

Miller, who lives in Cornwall, produces landscapes of a very particular kind, which, though they owe much to the mysterious terrain of Cornwall, are also considerably influenced by his understanding and appreciation of symbolist painting, and his sense of the theatrical.

* * *

Chinese Jades, Japanese Netsuke and Inro, Michael Birch, Eskenazi, Foxglove House, 166 Piccadilly, London, W1, to July 9.

Three fine related exhibitions take place simultaneously and complementarily in the museum-like atmosphere of Eskenazi's Oriental Gallery. The 30 jades from a private collection include a crouching lion of the Six Dynasties (AD 220-536), a recumbent buffalo (circa the 9th century), and a superb jade cup of, at latest, the 15th century. The 26 netsuke and inro include the most enchanting small ivory horse, a wooden parrot, an ivory tiger, and an exquisite composition in wood of a pair of rats. Michael Birch, a British sculptor whose first one-man show this is, has elected to work in the discipline of the netsuke scale and tradition. His stylized sparrow, the Fukuro-Zuzume, in rhinoceros horn, the cucumber in ivory, the octopus beak in buffalo horn, the bean pod in ivory, the badger priest in stag antler, are wholly in the Japanese spirit, and stand comparison with the best works of the Oriental jade and ivory carvers.

* * *

Old Master Drawings, Kate de Rothschild at William Darby's Gallery, 38 New Bond St., London, W1, to July 9.

The standard is, as usual, very high in Kate de Rothschild's annual compilation. This year's exhibition consists of no more than 25 works, but these include a "Classical Landscape" by Moucheron (1667-1744) of sparkling clarity; a study of a peasant girl by J.E. Liotard (1702-1789); a page of ink sketches of heads by the 17th-century Spaniard Antonio de Castillo y Saavedra; a double-sided drawing of two views of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, by Lambert Doomer (1624-1700) believed to have worked as a young man in Rembrandt's studio; and an allegorical figure—possibly "Air" by Domenico Tiepolo (1727-1804).

* * *

Cecil Beaton, Parklin Gallery, 11 Motcomb St., London, SW1, to July 10.

This is a delightful homage to a great stylist—even in the drawings and designs of Sir Cecil Beaton's youth, the drawing of his two sisters made in 1919, and his costume designs for ballet and opera in 1921, there was present the hallmark of care and panache combined which typifies all his subsequent work. In this large show, as well as costume designs, stage sets and book designs, he is represented by a group of portraits, a genre by which he is less well known, but for which, nevertheless, he has considerable aptitude. Especially good are those of Greta Garbo, Lord David Cecil, Graham Sutherland, and Patrick Procktor.

* * *

David Gentleman, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork St., London, W1, to July 17.

In 1970 David Gentleman held an exhibition of watercolors of Indian life and landscape and followed it in 1973 with one devoted to South Carolina. He now turns to Zanzibar and Kenya—this show is to my mind even better than the earlier ones. He is especially able at portraying the old architecture of Zanzibar and Mombasa and the contrary, forlorn and awesome expanses of a dried-up lake near Amboseli and the Great Rift Valley in Kenya.

* * *

Zamsi Roboz, The Greenwood Theatre, 55 Weston St., London Bridge, London, SE1, to July 20

This exhibition, the first in an occasional series at the theater, consists of 22 large portrait drawings, including those of the late Laurence Harvey, Peter Ustinov, Laurence Olivier, Sarah Miles, Irene Worth and Robert Stephens; excellent oils of the late Mary Ure and of Anna Calder-Marshall; and six lithographs based on drawings made by the artist backstage at the famous Windmill which at once summarize the glamour and the tawdriness of the chorine's existence.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Chris Orr, Galerie Mazarine, 34 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to July 10.

Orr's engravings are narrative, crawling with detail and lit by the lunar glow of irony. The falsely ingenuous schoolboy awkwardness of his line is totally controlled and depends a great deal on a slightly old-fashioned dialectics of taboo and impertinence, allusion, double-entendre and the recycling of clichés (a commendably ecological undertaking). The present show includes a series of 10 engravings devoted to the unhappy life of John Ruskin. Characteristic of Orr's turn of mind is that the plate dealing with Ruskin's honeymoon should be entitled "Deaf in Venice."

* * *

Eugene Sturman, Galerie Stevenson et Palluel, 80 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 3, to July 3.

There is a Max Ernst painting entitled "The Petrified City" that represents a mysterious, greenish, stratified structure or growth, dotted with portholes and a large moon standing over it. Sturman's work looks rather like a three-dimensional materialization of this. He works with a copper alloy, paper thin, practically weightless, that was, I am told, developed by NASA. This he hammers, shapes, punctures, strings together, weathers and dyes with oxides until it might be a Babylonian vestige unearthed after 3,000 years. This archaeological aspect—and the seduction of the oxidations—is no doubt what most directly catches the eye and mind.

* * *

Jean Puy, Galerie Barbizon, 71 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6, to June 30.

Jean Puy (1876-1960) was a gentle, sensitive fauve. A contradiction in terms? Well, Puy opted for the fauve colors—Bonnard did too, quite differently—and the result is luminous and full of charm. He was not in the rather more intellectual and theoretical mainstream of the first half of this century, but he deserves to be known and remembered.

* * *

Michel Couchat, Galerie Charley Chevalier, 27 Rue de la Ferronnerie, Paris 1, to July 9.

Couchat likes the intimacy, the descriptiveness and the diffidence that are so characteristic of pencil drawings. Landscapes, faces (the artist's own usually, more self-effacing diffidence here, half-concealed by an intervening object). A muted, introverted lyricism.

* * *

Ernst Fuchs, Galerie Bijan Aalam, 22 Galerie Vero-Dodat, Paris 1, to July 15.

Engravings (1946-1972) by this Viennese artist who strangely marries the Moloch of lust and the fairy of preciosity and sets them to rule over a state that borders on Grim Fantasy, Morbid Delectation and Rhetorical Kitsch.

* * *

Joan Mitchell, Galerie Jean Fournier, 22 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to July 3.

Big, very big diptychs, triptychs, and single paintings on canvas in a vigorous, lyrical abstract idiom related to that of abstract expressionism. What emerges is a vehement, affirmative mood, with a note of lyrical defiance.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	19	2⅜	⅞	2⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅝	AMFin	11	326	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+1⅛
17⅜	12¾	APLCorp	5	26	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
60⅜	47⅜	ARASv	45	204	52	51⅛	52	+ ⅛
33	21⅛	ASALtd		181	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7¼	ATOInc	5	64	8½	8⅛	8½	
47½	37⅜	AbbLab	16	159	45	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅛
10¼	8¼	AcmeCly	12	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅜	9⅜	AdmEx	e	46	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Adms Millis	8	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13½	7¼	Addressog	8	62	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
1¼	7⅛	AdvInv	e	25	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
23	22½	AenaLf	14	591	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅜	Aguirre Co	3		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅜	Ahmans	6	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Aileen Inc	22	15	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
82⅜	68⅜	AirPrd	b 19	80	76¾	77⅜	76¼	+ ½
13½	11	Airtn F	13	22	12⅜	12¼	1 ⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	17⅛	Aircoinc	8	325	33⅛	31½	32⅛	+ ¾
25¼	17	Akzona	11	227	16½	16	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	13⅛	AlaGas	8	4	14	13⅞	23⅜	— ⅛
111	104½	AlaPw	pf	2490	108¾	108	108	
101¾	89	AlaP	pf	2500	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ 1½
17½	11⅛	Alaskin	e	6	15	14⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	14	Albanyin		15	11	19	19⅜	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	5⅝	AlbertoC		2	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
22⅞	17⅜	Albertsn		9	99	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
30⅜	19⅜	AlcanAlu		99	884	26¼	26¼	26¼	
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd		6	28	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
23	21⅜	AlconLb		19	48	22⅜	2 ⅛	22½	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	Alexdrs	e	5	77	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	7⅛	AllegCo		1	30	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
43¼	26⅛	AlldLud		8	47	40	39½	40	+ ⅜
45½	33¼	AlldLud	pf		29	44½	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
20	16⅝	AlldPw		6	24	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
23	8¾	AllenGrp		9	117	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	20½	AlldCh		9	397	36½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅞	AlldMnt		7	24	17⅜	11⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	10¾	AlldProd			11	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
59¼	46⅛	AlldStr		6	43	46½	46	46⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Alld Supmkt			50	4¼	4	4¼	
22¾	11⅞	AlldSchal		8	477	22½	22⅝	23¾	+ ⅜
53	38½	Alcoa		34	3900	37¼	36⅝	37	— ⅛
41½	33¾	AmalSug	e	3	7	38½	38½	38⅛	— ⅜
60¼	47	Amax		15	176	59¼	58¼	59	
146	115	Amax pf			1	141¾	141¾	141¾	— ⅜
58¾	52⅜	Amax pfB			17	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	11⅝	AMBAC		9	91	1⅜	20⅜	21⅛	+ ⅜
21¾	16¼	Amerce		7	1	18½	18⅝	13½	+ ⅛
29¼	25⅛	Amrc	pf		1	34	34	34	
23⅛	16⅜	AHPaint		b	6	661	22⅛	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
55⅜	45⅞	AHes	pf			217	55½	53¾	55½	+ 2
21¾	12¾	AAirFlt			8	71	15¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Airlin				348	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Amcord		7	16	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
15⅜	11¾	AmBaker		4	17	19⅜	13½	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	22⅜	BosEd		10		59	23⅜	23	3½	+ ⅛
12	10⅜	BostE	pf			25	11⅜	11¼	
14⅜	14	BostE	pf			482	14⅛	14	14½	+ ⅛
14½	8¾	Brnhft			13	324	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	BrsunCF			8	27	29¼	8¾	28⅞	—
59	44⅜	BrissS	A	16	73	58½	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	27¾	BrissSt	wi			1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
75⅜	66¼	BristMy		17	126	79	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
48¾	42¼	BristM	pf			14	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
12½	10⅜	BritPet		n	17	25	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	25⅜	BrkwGl			9	200	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
18¼	16⅛	BktyUG			8	33	17¾	17¾	17¾	
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8⅜	5¼	BrwnFer			11	190	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17⅛	10	Brunswk			13	737	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅜	11	BrushWl			12	35	23¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	18	BucyEr			17	327	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	9⅜	BuddCo			6	246	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Budelnd		f	4	5	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	20½	BuffFn		e	9	4	2 ⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Bulova				38	8⅜	8	8	
21⅜	19⅜	BunkHill					8	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
16¼	11⅛	Bunkr	pf				3	⅛	14⅜	15	
8	4⅜	Bunk Ramo					117	8	7⅜	7⅜	
24	23⅜	Burlind			10		166	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
44½	31⅞	BurlNo		e	7		151	43⅜	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
29½	24⅜	Burndy			13		10	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
108½	83¼	Burrghs			25		343	102	100⅜	102	+ 1

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4	2	BTMfg	e	11	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
33⅛	18¾	BabckWil	s	496	34⅜	32⅜	34⅜	+ 2⅛
14⅜	4⅜	Bache	e	5	147	17⅛	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bakerin		8	51	9⅛	9	9⅛	
54	48⅜	BakrInt		14	19	49	49¾	49⅝	— ⅜
25¼	19¼	BallCn			6	17	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	BallyMf	e	16	257	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ 1
25¼	22¼	BaltGE		8	103	23⅜	23	23	
56½	50	Balt	pfB		z200	52½	52	52	— ½
16½	1 ⅛	BanCa	E	43	2	16⅛	1⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
32⅜	16⅜	Bandag	e	M	58	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Bangr	Punt	3	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
16⅜	12¼	BkNY	pf		1	15	15	15	
33	28⅝	BkofNY		6	22	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	11⅛	BkofVa		5	30	14⅛	13⅜	14	— ⅛
38	28⅝	BankTr		6	69	36⅜	35½	36¼	
28½	25⅜	BnkT	pf		16	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ½
30⅜	25¼	BarbOil			66	8¼	27¼	28	+ ½
18	11⅜	BardCR		12	112	13⅜	12½	12½	+ ⅛
31⅞	22	Barnes		7		29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
14⅜	7⅝	BasicInc		7	82	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
33½	26⅞	Basic	pf		z570	35	33¼	35	+ 1½
30	23⅜	BatesMf		15	19	8¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
39¼	29	BauschL		11	33	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅛
45⅜	33	BaxlTrv		26	251	39½	39	39¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	10⅝	BayStG		6	4	20¼	20	20⅛	
28	17	Bearing		17	5	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
53	38½	BeatFds		14	990	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	
27⅛	23¾	BecDrm		13	82	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
42⅜	34	BeclDick		19	327	38⅝	38⅜	38½	
22⅜	14	BeechA			8	88	20¼	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	8½	Beker			5	176	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
0½	13⅜	BelcoPt		e	7	57	19¼	16⅞	19	+ ⅛
20½	15⅜	Belden			8	9	4	19	19	+ ⅛
11¾	7	BeldInHe			8	21	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25½	15	BellHow				8	25	20¼	19⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
20	13⅜	BemisCo			9	14	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
45¼	40⅜	Bendix			18	39	44	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	17⅜	BenfCp			6	41	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	40½	Benef	pf			10	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
28½	25½	Bnfl	Spf			z190	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
4¼	1⅜	BenfSid	Mfg			28	2	2	2	
2¼	1⅜	Bensuet	B E		7	22	2	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	¾	Berkey	Pho			75	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	13¾	Best	Prod		12	35	17	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
48	33	BethSt			10	355	45½	44¾	45	+ ⅜
81	55	BigThr		b	19	1104	68¾	65½	68¾	+ 2
28⅝	21	BlackDr			29	515	24¾	24¾	24½	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Blair	Jhn		8	45	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
17¾	12½	BlissLau		b	7	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	15	BlockHR			9	296	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
46½	37⅜	BlueBell			7	125	43⅝	44¼	45¾	+ 1¼
6⅜	2⅜	Bobbie	Brks			39	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
37⅜	24⅜	Boeing			11	333	37⅛	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	23½	BoiseCas			1	117	27¾	26¾	26⅞	
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24⅜	22⅜	BosEd			10	59	22⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛
12	10⅜	BostE	pf			25	11⅜	11¼		
14⅜	14	BostE	pf			482	14⅛	14	14½	+ ⅛
14½	8¾	Brnhft			13	324	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	BrsunCF			8	27	29¼	8¾	28⅞	—
59	44⅜	BrissS	A	16	73	58½	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	27¾	BrissSt	wi			1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
75⅜	66¼	BristMy		17	126	79	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
48¾	42¼	BristM	pf			14	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
12½	10⅜	BritPet		n	17	25	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	25⅜	BrkwGl			9	200	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
18¼	16⅛	BktyUG			8	33	17¾	17¾	17¾	
8½	5⅜	BwnShrp				34	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅝	BrownC		e	5	20	11¾	14⅜	11⅜	
6	15⅛	BwnGp			8	32	22	21½	21¾	— ⅛
8⅜	5¼	BrwnFer			11	190	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17⅛	10	Brunswk			13	737	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅜	11	BrushWl			12	35	23¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	18	BucyEr			17	327	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
17½	9⅜	BuddCo			6	246	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Budelnd		f	4	5	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	20½	BuffFn		e	9	4	2 ⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Bulova				38	8⅜	8	8	
21⅜	19⅜	BunkHill					8	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
16¼	11⅛	Bunkr	pf				3	⅛	14⅜	15	
8	4⅜	Bunk Ramo					117	8	7⅜	7⅜	
24	23⅜	Burlind			10		166	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
44½	31⅞	BurlNo		e	7		151	43⅜	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
29½	24⅜	Burndy			13		10	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
108½	83¼	Burrghs			25		343	102	100⅜	102	+ 1

C

35¼	46⅜	CbS		13	89	58	57½	58 + ⅜
40	33	CBS	pf		3	39¼	39¼	39½	— ½
2⅜	1⅜	CCI	Corp		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	15-16	CIMfg	Gp		40	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	2⅜	CIRfi	Inv		11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
34⅜	22¼	CITFin			161	32¼	31⅜	32	+ ⅜
6	3⅜	CLCAm		9	12	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅞	1	CMIInv	Cp		144	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	CNA	Fin	7	34	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
⅛	11	CNA	ptA		6	12¼	1 ⅛	12¼	— ⅛
12⅜	11	CNAI			10	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	CNA	Larw		5	1⅛	1	1	
48½	40¼	CPCInt		10	322	46½	46	46⅛	+ ½
26½	14⅜	CTSCp		11	10	24⅜	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
4½	2	CabCab	For		22	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
7⅜	18⅜	CabgIC			16	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Cadence	Ind		16	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
5¼	3¼	Caesars	Wrl	14	24	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Cal	Finanl	8	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17½	15¼	CalPUt		9	5	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
10½	10⅜	Callahn	r	20	10	15½	15⅞	15⅜	— ⅛
3¾	1¼	Camrn	Brn		7	2	2	2	— ⅛
27½	18⅛	CmpRL	a	17	36	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
35⅝	29¼	CamSp		11	238	31½	31¼	31½	
14⅝	13	CdnPac	a	8	93	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	CanalR		7	91	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	4	CanPcfic		26	125	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	17⅛	CapHld		16	104	19⅜	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
3	⅞	Capit	Mtg		3	1⅛	1	1	
35⅝	30¼	Carbar		10	122	34¼	34	34½	— ⅛
4¼	2½	Carling	OKe		8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅜	Carlisle		11	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	5½	CaroC&Oh			228	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7	5½	CaroFrg			3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
21⅜	17¾	CaroPw			7	20	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	26¾	CarP	pf		7	28	27¾	27⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	27½	CarTec			8	31	29½	29½	
18⅜	11¼	CarrCo		25	89	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	13½	CarrGn			1	16⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅜	CartHaw		9	616	20⅝	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
42⅜	33	CartHw	pf		3	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	
8⅜	6¼	CartWall		83	91	6⅜	6½	6⅝	
11	8⅜	CascNG	r	5	5	9¼	9	9	
14⅜	15¼	CastICk	b	7	61	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
91⅜	69⅝	CaterpT		66	8	91¾	90⅜	91⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	14	CecoCp			7	15	15⅛	15¼	
58	42⅜	Celanse			9	38	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	Centler			14	38	11¾	11¾	11¾	
19⅛	13¼	CenSotW			8	407	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	17½	CenHud			7	24	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅜	CenIILt			11	45	16¼	16	16¼	
29¼	25½	CnILt	pf			z500	27¾	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
14⅜	12⅞	CenIPS			8	95	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
22⅜	18	CenLsE			7	27	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	14	CelAPw			9	8	15¼	14⅜	15	
18	13⅜	CenSoya			7	37	15⅜	15	15⅛	
22½	19¼	CenTel			10	78	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	19¼	CentrDat			17	216	32¾	31¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	15	Cert-teed			12	76	15⅜	16⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
28¾	21⅛	CessnAir		b	12	28	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
28½	18	ChampInt			11	263	25⅝	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅞	Chmt	pf			16	25⅝	25	25	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	ChamSp			8	73	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
5¾	2⅜	CharlrCo			16	23	3¾	3¼	3¼	
22⅜	17⅜	ChartHo			5	31	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	⅞	ChaseFd			7	28	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	26¾	ChaseM			7	205	31	30⅞	30⅝	+ ⅛
4	2½	ChaseT		e		79	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
52	31⅛	Chemln			6	334	39⅝	39	39¼	— ⅛
41	30¼	ChmNY			6	141	41	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	27½	Chesapk	Va		7	5	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
66⅜	51⅜	Chesbg			18	82	53¾	53	53⅜	+ ½
21	20½	Chesbrgh	wi			9	21	21⅛	20⅝	
41	34¼	Chessie			6	92	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	
35⅞	14⅜	ChiEall		a	9	30	33½	33	33	— ⅛
8⅛	4¼	ChiMilw	Cp			93	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	25⅜	ChiPneuT		12	28	33	32⅝	32⅝		
3¾	2½	ChkFull			1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	4¾	Chris	Craft			55	5	4	4⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	9¼	Chromal			7	44	10⅛	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	19⅛	CinBell			7	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	10	CinGE			10	68	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
51	43½	CinGE	pf			z100	49¼	48¾	49	+ ⅛
106	97	CinG	pf			z5020	101½	101	101½	— ½
85½	76½	CinG	pf			z100	81	81	81	
104¼	99¾	CinG	pf			z100	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
35½	28¼	CinMilla			17	66	34⅜	33⅜	34⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	27	Citicorp			13	1342	37⅛	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
51	38⅜	CitiesSv			9	474	52⅛	51⅜	52⅛	+ ⅛
5	1½	CitzSR		e	2	246	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
11⅜	7	CityInvst			2	62	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
15-16	½	CityInv	wt			27	1	1	1	
22	16½	CityInt	pfB			26	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
10⅛	10	Cityn	pf		41	109	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
46½	25⅞	ClarkE		13	156	44⅛	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9	ClarkOil			22	128	12⅜	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
66¼	47	CivCliff			14	19	67	65⅝	67	+ 1⅜
30	26½	CIVEllll			9	79	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
89¼	78	CIEIII	pf			z100	81½	81½	81½	+ 1
14⅜	10⅝	CloroxCo			11	1823	12⅛	12	12⅛	
13⅜	9¾	Cltetrsn			7	42	13⅛	13	13⅛	
13⅜	10¼	Cluett	Pr			3	10¼	12	12	
14⅜	7¾	CoastSt	Gas		4	202	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	17⅜	CstSG	pf			6	16⅛	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13¼	CstSG	pf			2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	CocaBtlg	A	13	109	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
95¼	77⅜	CocaCol			19	357	81¼	79¾	81¼	+ 1¼
17⅞	8⅜	Coldwtr			9	43	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Coleco	Ind		23	120	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	20⅛	ColgPal			15	653	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	
15⅜	11	CollinAlk		c	5	50	14⅛	13⅝	11⅜	
8½	4⅜	CollinP		e	9	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
34⅛	13	ColPenn			8	125	23⅜	23¼	23½	— ⅛
25	19⅜	ColonSt			6	31	27⅛	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
55½	28½	ColInd			8	432	56½	55	55⅞	+ ⅜
29⅜	18⅛	Colt	pf			2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
78¼	47½	Colt	pf			110	76¼	76	78¾	+ ⅜
26⅜	22¾	ColGas			8	123	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
60	56⅜	ColGs	pf			1	57	57	57	+ ⅛
58¾	54⅛	ColGs	pf			1	57	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
30	21⅜	Colgm	Pict		6	438	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	
25⅛	21¼	ColSOh			6	31	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
108½	10	ColSO	pf			z450	105½	104	105	— 1
4¾	⅛	Colwel	Mtg		9		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅞	12¾	Combd	Com		11	19	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
47⅛	32¾	CombEng			11	256	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	
43½	30	CmE	pf			2	40½	40½	40½	
32	26¼	CmwE			9	300	27⅜

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 26-27, 1976

S. Gained Competitive ge in 1975

ndustrial Output Unit Labor Costs

SHINGTON, June 25 (AP-The United States gained a itive edge over most other rial nations in 1975 in terms ustrial productivity and unit osts, the Labor Department ed yesterday.

the exception of West gy, unit labor costs, com- in national currencies, "rose apidly in all countries than United States," the depart- aid.

ufacturing productivity, as ed by factory output per "declined more in Japan st Western European coun- an in the United States," ency added.

Labor Department's find- while preliminary, were on Bureau of Labor Sta- surveys of shifts in pro- y and unit labor costs a 1974 and 1975

Output Declines

manufacturing output, the Department said, declined and kept falling until the quarter of last year, but tion declines also showed Japan, Canada, West Ger- France, Italy and Britain 1974 and, in Sweden, in ly months of 1975.

ut began to increase by cond quarter of 1975 in and by the end of the Canada, France, Germany ly," the report said. "In and the United Kingdom, did not begin to rise until 76."

ll, the department said, ivity fell by less than 1 per the United States between d 1975, compared with of 1.5 per cent in the Kingdom, 3 per cent in and larger declines in and Italy.

United States had an cent decline in manu- g employment between d 1975, considerably more the other industrial na- Hourly compensation rates kers who were not laid eased by 10.4 per cent in ited States during this less than in most other l countries, the report

Comparative Data

ared with an 11.7-per-cent unit labor costs in U.S. turing industries between 1975, the following hap- the other countries in period in terms of their currencies, according to study:

a, up 13.9 per cent; Japan, cent; France, up 23.2 per st Germany, up 8.1 per ly (large manufacturing ments only), up 33.1 per weden, up 19.4 per cent, ain, up 28.8 per cent.

ted in dollar terms, unit sts in Canada were up ent, in Japan, up 16.9 per France, up 38.3 per cent; Germany, up 13.7 per aly, up 32.8 per cent; up 27.7 per cent, and up 21.8 per cent between 1975, the Labor Depart- d.

Purolator Stock Gets 'Bombing'

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—When officials of Purolator Inc., the filter maker and courier service company, announced that earnings in the first half of 1976 would be 3 to 6 per cent below those for the similar period of 1975, they did not expect the news to result in a stock market *disaster.*

They believed that the setback was temporary and was only a minor blemish on an otherwise outstanding record. Purolator has reported higher earnings for 15 consecutive years. The news was released after Tuesday's stock market close. Investors, then, had a chance to sleep on the news before registering a judgment.

Obviously some professional money managers *had a nightmare. On the New York Stock Ex*change, trading in Purolator shares did not begin until 1:25 p.m. Wednesday. At that time 69,400 shares—including a block of 50,000 shares handled by Salomon Brothers—traded at 30, off 5 7/8. Less than an hour and a half later, trading was halted for the day with the stock at 28 3/4. That represented a decine of 20 per cent from Tuesday's close.

Several Wall Streeters with an interest in Purolator felt the reaction typical overkill by institutional money managers. More than one said that he suspected that the 50,000-share block came from a mutual fund anxious to close out its Purolator holdings before the end of June, when most mutual funds close their quarters.

While mutual funds are required to report quarterly holdings to shareholders, any position *that has been eliminated by the final day of* the quarter need not be listed. In this way a fund money manager by a single trade—even at a disastrous price—would avoid the embarrassment of reporting ownership of shares in a company that has revealed previously unsuspected problems.

This can be an important consideration in a period of continuing disenchantment with mutual fund performance. The theory goes that fund shareholders may begin redeeming their shares if there are too many questionable stocks in a fund's portfolio. There were a number of possible sellers of the 50,000-share block. At the end of March, 10 mutual funds owned a total of 530,000 of Purolator's 4.6 million shares outstanding.

The stock is also widely held by bank trust departments, and it is thus possible that the block sale was by a bank. However, so-called "bombing" attacks are generally associated with the mutual funds. Officials of Purolator expressed chagrin over the heavy selling and felt they were victims of circumstances to a degree. Under disclosure rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, all public companies are required to report immediately any news that might *affect investment decisions*

Purolator officials were believed to have backed themselves into a corner at the annual meeting last April when they forecast that earnings would show steady improvement all year. When they realized this week that the first half of the year would bring lower earnings than in the similar 1975 period, they were obliged to say so.

The officials said that Purolator's Canadian courier division has done poorly so far this year and was largely responsible for the revised forecast. During an extended Canadian postal strike, the company expanded rapidly. Once the strike was settled, Purolator found it could not match costs to reduced Canadian revenues.

In its Tuesday release Purolator said in addition to Canadian problems, it had experienced *"sharply increased costs"* in the United States, Europe and Asia. The company did not say whether results would improve enough in the second half of 1976 so that it could extend its record of annual earnings increases.

"We stopped short of further prediction because we don't want to be wrong twice," a spokesman said. He was clearly dismayed by Wednesday's selling and commented that "the price of honesty is high."

Middle-Income People Can't Afford to Buy

Soaring Costs Hit U.S. Housing Market

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 25 (WP).—If you want to know why the housing industry is in the doldrums, just take a look at prices: The median price of a new home in April was $44,100, up about 12.5 per cent in the past year.

Everybody who is looking for or owns a house, or who simply flicks through the weekend real estate sections, knows what inflation has done to home prices.

Normally, unless you are actually in the market for a house, these *terrible inflated figures* are dismissed after a rapid calculation of the paper "profit" you have in your own property.

But the serious side of the question was brought out in a speech last week at a West Coast business outlook conference by Maurice Mann, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.

Mr. Mann took the median April sales price of $44,100 to show why many young families cannot buy homes in today's housing market. Assuming a typical down payment of a little more than $4,000, a buyer would require a mortgage of close to 40,000 at around 9-per-cent interest for such a house.

Obvious Conclusion

Under the usual financing rules, the mortgage applicant should have an annual income of $24,000 to qualify. "The conclusion is obvious," Mr. Mann said. "A family with a median income today—around $13,000 to $14,000—cannot afford to purchase a median-priced new home."

Calvin Crawford, a large Pittsburgh builder, is quoted in Business Week as saying, "Business would be booming if we could build a home for less than $35,000."

Last year, builders were talking of the need to build a smaller, "no-frills" house to get within the buying range of young couples and others who could afford a house costing no more than $30,000.

Skyrocketing land costs, high interest rates, and—according to builders—stricter building codes seem to have buried the idea of the no-frills house.

"We are getting a case of real jitters," says Nathaniel Rogg, executive director of the National Association of Home Builders. "When we see interest rates creeping up, we fear that the housing industry is again going to be sacrificed on the altar of economic stability."

Actually, until May, the single-family housing market was not in terribly bad shape, despite outrageous prices. "But now," says an insider, "it may be that we're running out of people who could take their inflated 'profit' out of their old house, and upgrade themselves into a new one."

If that is true, then the industry really is in serious trouble, because apartment construction has been on the skids. In April, multi-family construction starts were off 73 per cent from the peak reached in February, 1972. And in some areas, says NAHB economist *Michael Sumichrast,* it will take three years to work off the oversupply of condominiums.

Builders blame the long-term slide in apartment construction on the near-impossibility of establishing an economic rent. Tenants are militant, even where there is no rent control. Land costs are out of sight, and financing is difficult to get.

But there may be other factors of even greater long-term significance. Mr. Mann cites a recent MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies report which says that household formation is beginning to slow because more people are doubling up as a result of soaring costs and changing social attitudes.

The study argues that total demand for housing by the mid-1980s might be as much as 300,000 to 350,000 units fewer than projected by the Census Bureau when mortgage rates were lower.

Others suggest that this is just a drop in the bucket against accumulated housing shortages. That was the view given the Joint Economic Committee by housing expert and University of California professor Sherman Maisel in testimony this week.

Against the current annual construction rate of 1.4 million, Prof. Maisel sees a need for 2.4 million new units a year for the rest of this decade. But unless some financing innovations are introduced, industry leaders doubt Prof. Maisel's goal can be reached.

Among ideas being discussed is a new mortgage formula that would permit younger families to purchase a home based on prospective rather than current income.

Another problem that must be tackled by Congress and the housing agencies concerns older and retired homeowners. Inflated utility costs and higher taxes make it difficult for some families to hang onto their homes, even where the mortgage is paid off.

Economy Data In U.S. Point In Both Ways

Continued Growth, Inflation Cut Expected

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT)—Both optimists and worriers could find support for their positions in the somewhat bewildering array of indicators reported this month on what the U.S. economy has been doing recently

For example:

- The wholesale price index, when examined closely, looked better, but the consumer price index looked worse.
- The employment-unemployment figures for May showed further improvement, but the weekly figures on unemployment compensation new claims and actual payments have remained stubbornly high for a number of weeks through early June.
- Industrial production continued to advance at a good pace but housing starts, after an early post-recession recovery, remain sluggish.
- Personal income has grown briskly, but retail sales leveled in April and dipped in May.
- The latest official survey of business plans to invest in plant and equipment continued to show very little thrust from this important source of demand, at least for this year, and yet the new Commerce Department study of capacity utilization in manufacturing showed that "slack"—or excess capacity—is not all that great after a year of recovery, which should be an inducement for new investment.

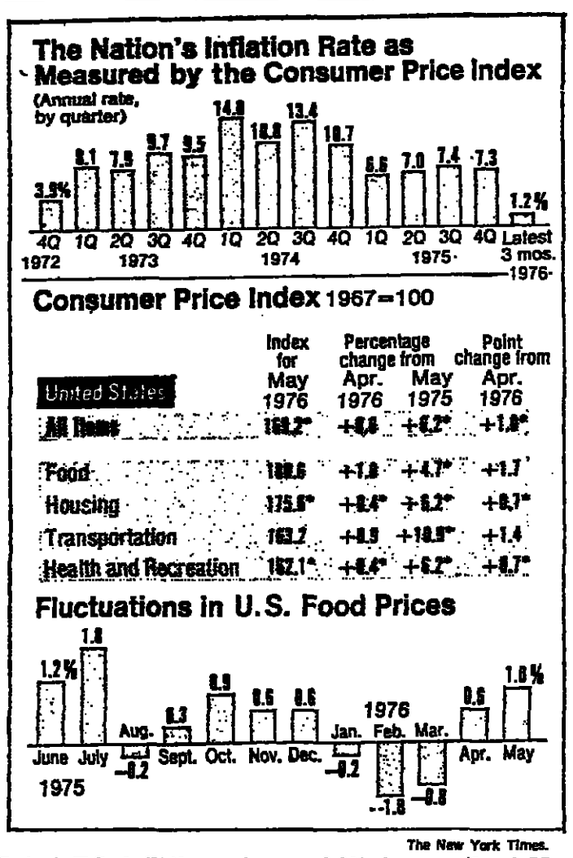
Not So Confusing

Perhaps all this is not as confusing as it seems. Nothing in the recent indicators changes the big picture as seem by economists both in and out of government: Continued expansion of the economy with a lower rate of inflation than in the harrowing days of 1973 and 1974.

The real questions raised by the latest figures are essentially a matter of quantity, not direction. Just how strong will the expansion be in the period ahead? Will "basic" or "underlying" inflation stay in the 5 to 6-per-cent range or will it get a little better or a little worse?

These questions are a lot different from those that were legitimately asked some time ago: Will we have double-digit inflation indefinitely? Will the recession really end? How high will unemployment go?

In any case, government policy *is, for all intents and purposes,* set for the indefinite future and is not going to be modified by the May and early June indicators



The New York Times.

Latest U.S. inflation rate was 0.6% for month of May.

Industrial Output Increases in Italy

ROME, June 25 (AP-DJ).—Italy's industrial production in April was 7.1 per cent above that of a year earlier, the government statistics bureau reported today. This gain in the final figures contrasts with the rise of 5.9 per cent reported on June 7, which was based on provisional data.

The increase for the January-April period over the like 1975 period was put at 6.3 per cent, up from the earlier estimate of 6 per cent. However, these figures are not seasonally adjusted, and about two points of the gain were due to the fact that the 1976 period had 100 working days compared with 98 days a year earlier.

The running seasonally adjusted figures show that for the February-March-April period, industrial production was 5.8 per cent higher than November-December-January.

The basic shape of fiscal policy—spending, revenues and the deficit—has been set by the first congressional budget resolution under the new budget control procedures, with a deficit of about $80 billion for the 1977 fiscal year.

As for Federal Reserve monetary policy, the Fed has shown on several occasions in the last 12 months that it means business about achieving its publicly announced targets for growth of the money supply.

What this means in practice is a manipulation, up or down, in a relatively small way, of the key federal funds interest rate when money supply growth strays for a period of weeks outside the target range.

The latest move upward of about three-quarters of 1 per cent in the cluster of short-term rates, following Federal Reserve action in May to push up the federal funds rate, has now been accomplished, and rates are steady again, with the money-supply figures apparently back in line.

Japan Prices Rise

TOKYO, June 25 (Reuters).—Japan's consumer price index rose 0.2 per cent to 187.6 (base 1970) in May from 187.2 in April, the lowest monthly rise this year, the prime minister's office announced. The May index was up 8.8 per cent from 172.5 in May, 1975, the office said.

Dow Drops Back Below 1,000 Level

Despite Fed Report On Money Supply

NEW YORK, June 25 (IHT).—The Dow Jones industrial average fell once again today be'ow the 1,000 level. The index closed at 999.84, down 3.93 points.

Advancing issues outpaces decliners by about 800 to 610 at the New York Stock Exchange close.

Volume totaled 17.83 million shares compared with 19.85 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed an early uptrend in the stock market to slower recent growth in the money supply aggregates, as reported late yesterday by the Federal Reserve.

They said investors hoped the figures would allow the Fed to continue its present moderate credit policy and perhaps ease it later if the money rate trend continues.

However, analysts added that themarket continued to struggle with a preponderance of offerings above the 1,000 level, which they say has become a strong psychological barrier.

Brokers add that when the industrial average sagged below 1,000 again in late trading today, selling accelerated.

Koehring, which reported higher earnings and resumed payment of the dividend, gained 1 1/2 to 12 1/2.

United Nuclear, another firm spot, picked up 2 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Getty Oil jumped 6 1/4 to 189 1/2, but Superior Oil slipped 2 to 171, Digital Equipment 2 1/4 to 173 1/8, and Du Pont 2 to 142 1/4.

A. B. Dick lost a point at eight. It said late yesterday it expected second quarter earnings to "decrease substantially" from the year earlier period.

Dentsply International rose 1 3/8 to 32 5/8. Some industry analysts recommended the stock and predicted improved earnings for the company through next year.

Marley, also on the upbeat, spurted 1 3/4 to 61 1/2.

Steels were steady to firm, while motors followed a mixed path.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed higher in moderate trading, with the Amex index up 0.18 at 105.06.

The Monday Stock Tables

The Monday paper will carry the New York and American Stock Exchange lists. The Over-the-Counter lists will be put off a day and will appear on Tuesday. Other features of the Monday page will be published normally.

U.S. Money Supply Declines, Business Loans Drop in N.Y.

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply declined $400 million and business loans at leading New York City banks fell $56 million in the latest reporting period, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

The trends in both statistics, which are closely monitored by economists and money-market analysts, indicated that the central bank is unlikely to alter its present monetary policy in the direction of further tightening. Earlier this year, the Fed had adopted a tighter policy when monetary growth appeared too rapid.

The monetary aggregate known as M-1, representing currency in circulation plus checking account balances, has fallen in each of the last two reporting weeks, however, and averaged $303.5 billion in the week ended June 13, down $600 million in the two-week period.

The Fed's report indicated that M-1 growth has averaged 8.5 per cent on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis over the last 13 weeks, or statistical quarter year. The Fed's target range for M-1 growth is 4.5 to 7 per cent for calendar 1976.

The growth rate for M-1, calculated on the basis of a 13-week moving average, has been dropping fairly steadily since it touched a peak of 10.6 per cent in the reporting period ended May 5, apparently reflecting the Fed's policy. The central bank fears that inflation will be encouraged if monetary growth is not held in check.

The trend in business loans, meanwhile, indicates that plenty of slack remains in the economy. The decline of $56 million in the week ended Wednesday, although modest, was the third in a row and the 19th in the 25 weeks so far this year.

The aggregate decline in these loans, which provide an indication of business needs for credit, has amounted to $536 million in the last three weeks. As of Wednesday, commercial and industrial loans at major New York banks totaled $33.46 billion, down $5.45 billion in the last year.

Economists have been awaiting an increase in business borrowing as confirmation of the national economic recovery, but so far there have been few signs of any firming in the demand for bank credit from the business community.

France, Germany To Toe Line on Export Credits

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Export-Import Bank officials said yesterday they have received private assurances that France will bring export credit terms into line with those of other major industrial nations on July 1. Similar assurances have been received from West Germany, bank officials said.

The U.S. export credit agency announced earlier this month that it would tighten its terms for export loans on July 1, on a one year "trial" basis, in an effort to reduce export credit competition among major industrial nations.

Bank president Stephen Dubrul said on June 9 that "we expect that other major competitor countries will follow our example."

In Tokyo, the Japanese government said it would increase minimum interest rates for export credits, while Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department announced on June 15 that it would bring its subsidies for export financing into line with other countries.

an Urged to Boost Trade Raise Standard of Living

D, June 25 (Reuters).—nistry of International nd Industry said today ould expand exports and to improve the country's of living.

white paper on foreign e ministry said Japan heavily upon imports for s, industrial raw mate- energy, with imports per population amounting to crude oil, $80 of food- d $100 of raw materials

ure these imports, how- an must expand its own and earn the necessary exchange, the ministry

ion of exports is also for economic growth, as l by the fact that in- exports spearheaded the recovery from prolonged the ministry said.

should move its foreign ucture to a high value- igh-processing and re- and energy saving pat- turing pharmaceuticals, machinery, electronic- machinery, and industrial cilities.

l part of Japan's re- rocessing industries e moved overseas, while priate division of labor e established with coun- the process of industri-

ther report, the ministry an's preliminary mining ustrial production index declined 1.7 per cent to asonally adjusted (base 0), from a revised 136.2

was the first month-to- decline since last Novem-

inistry described the fall as a reaction to the steep rises in the first four months of this year.

May production was 14.5 per cent up from its 108.3 level in May last year, it said. The shipment index for May rose 0.7 per cent to 139.4 from a revised 138.5 in April and was 15.3 per cent above 122.2 a year ago.

The inventory index stood at 158.3 for May, unchanged from the previous month, and 1.7 per cent down from 161 in May, 1975.

Europe's Biggest Port For Tankers Opened

LE HAVRE, France, June 25 (UPI).—French authorities today inaugurated the Antifer oil harbor, Europe's largest, which will accommodate tankers of 500,000 tons or more.

The harbor, located a few miles north of this port town on the Channel, was built in three years with government investment totaling 900 million francs ($200 million).

Officials asserted that Antifer will become a serious competitor for Rotterdam

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5½-5⅝	4 -4¼	1 -1¼	15¼-16¼
1 M.	5 11/16-5 13/16	3 13/16-4 1/16	¾- ⅞	15 -15½
3 M.	5 15/16-6 1/16	4 -4¼	¾-1	13⅞-14⅛
6 M.	6 5/16-6 7/16	4 7/16-4 11/16	1⅜-1⅝	13¼-13½
1 Y.	7 1/16-7 3/16	5¼-5½	2¼-2½	13½-13¾

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.70
Albert Heijn	104.30
Algembank	306
Amrobank	70.20
A'dam	65.50
Fokker	32.80
Heineken	149
H.V.A.	50.10
Holl-Am-H	92
Hoogovens	52.20
K.L.M.	109
Nlt Nieder.	88.30
Pakhoed	117
Philips new	30.80
Robeco	199.10
Rolinco	152
Royal Dutch	128.80
Unilever	124.80
Van Ommer	233
VerMach	

Brussels

Arbed	4,080
Brux-Lamb	1,960
Cock Ougrée	810
Electrobel	5,720
GB-Inno-BM	1,755
Hoboken	3,825
Petrofina	5,080
Ph Gevaert	1,180
Soc. Générale	2,315
Solvay	2,490
Un. Minière	1,116

Frankfurt

AEG	90.50
BASF	169.50
Bayer	139.30
Commerzbk	185
Conl. Gummi	87
Daimler	348
Demag	172
DeutBank	287
DresdeBk	211.40
Hoechst	151.50
Gels Aktier	78.10
Hoesch	56.50
Karlstd	407
Kaufhof	241
KHD	163.80
Lufthansa	95.50
Mannesmann	396.10
Metallgesell	238.50
Neckermann	102
RWE new	165
Schering	346
Siemens	287.50
Thyssen	119.10
Veba	125.20
Volkswagen	129.50

*Ex-Rights.

London

Anglo-Am	2.84
Anglo-Am cp	£22.25
Barclay Bk	2.73
Beecham Gr	3.72
BICC	1.04
Boots	1.17
Bowater	1.96
Brit-Am Too	3.61
Brit Oxyg	0.59½
Brit Pet	6.00
Burmah	0.42
CadburySc	0.45
Chartered	1.46
Courtaulds	1.29
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.20
Decca Rec	2.38
Distillers	1.44
Dunlop	0.76
E Mustline	2.29
GEC	1.54
FreeStGed	£13.50
GKN	3.08
Glaxo Gr	3.91
Gold Fields	1.71
Gt Un St	1.77
Guinness	1.30
Hawker-Sido	4.40
Hudson Bay	£17⅛
Imp Chem	3.32
Imps	0.74
Mark & Sper	0.97
MetalBox	2.57
Nichols	0.67
Plessey	0.73
Rand Mines	1.84
Rank Org	1.68
Royal Dutch	£39.00
R.T.Z.	2.09
Shell	4.30
Thorn (A)	2.14
Tube Invest	3.24
Union Carb.	3.00
Vickers	1.79
War L3½	£25.75
West Deep	£9.25
West Drief	£22.25
West Hold	£18.00
West Min	1.87
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.29

Milan

Bastogi	934
Erba	2,000
Erc Marelli	406
Fiat	1,662
Finsider	275
Generali	44,810
IFI	1,062
Italgas	426
Italsider	394
LaRinas	68.50
Montedis	450
Olivetti	1,200
Pirelli	1,490
Snia Visco	1,365
Terni	240

Paris

Air Liquide	355.50
Alimentaire	81.50
BSN	653
Carrefour	1,728
Cim Lafarge	223
Citroën	51.30
Cie Bancaire	290
CFP	129
CGE	312
CCF	102.50
Ferodo	412.10
Iméal	113
L'Oréal	967
Mach Bull	39.10
Michelin	1,289
Moët-Henn	512
Moulinex	272
Paribas	160.20
PUK	162.80
Penarroya	53.60
Perrier	113.60
Peugeot	278
Rh Poulenc	96
Sacilor	60.75
St Gobain	130
Suez	221.50
Télémécan	772
Thomson	212
Usinor	69

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,30.
Buerhle	1,780
B Boveri	1,650
Ciba Geigy	1,515
Cr Suisse	2,715
Fischer	635
HofRochN	9,400
Nestlé	3,540
Sandoz	5,115
Sté B Suisse	433
Sulzer	2,820
U.B. Suisse	3,140

*Ex-Dividend

International Stock Indexes

1976	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	95.90	96.60	105.60	95.30
Brussels	118.55	118.67	123.02	117.84
Frankfurt	147.03	147.20	159.66	141.48
London 30	376.10	376.40	420.80	364.70
London 500	165.12	169.79	183.00	161.71
Milan	79.3	78.32	91.71	73.33
Paris	95.30	95.00	112.10	95.00
Sydney	471.90	472.95	475.51	444.73
Tokyo (n)	352.04	351.23	356.11	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4735.45	4708.53	4753.44	4403.06
Zurich	293.20	293.60	304.00	282.50

(n) new. (o) old.

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Amsterdam, June 22, 1976.

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Tax credit, £1,97 = Dfls. 9,57 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

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Amsterdam, June 22, 1976

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-87	102¼	103¼
Ashland 8-87	96	97
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss -87	92½	93½
BFCE 9-82	101½	102½
BFCE 8¾-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P 9½-81	103	104
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
British Gas 9-81	100¾	101¾
Broken Hill 10-90	102½	103½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103	104
Carrier 8-87	94¼	95¼
CNE 9¼-85	100	101
CN Rhône 10-80/6	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	90¾	91¾
Conoco 8-86	98¾	99¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Cut Ham 8-87	94¼	95¼
Dana 8-87	94½	95½
Denmark 9-82	101	103
Denmark 7½-90	86	87
Dow Corn 8½-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102	103
Erap 9¼-85	102½	103½
Ericsson 9¼-85	103	104¼
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov.	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	100	100¾
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97¾
Gen Mills 8-86	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104¼	105¼
Gould 9⅛-83	102¾	103¾
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¾	98¾
Michelin 9¼-86	100	101
Michelin 7½-88	85¾	86¾
Miles 9¼-80	104	105
Modo 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Montreal 9¾-81	103	104
Montreal 9¼-83	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	98¼	99¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	100¾	101¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103½	104½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89¼	90¼
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104	105
NorthAMR 9½-79	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	102¾	103¾
Norway 8½-81	101¾	102¾
Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	100¾	101¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101	102
Owens Corn 9-86	102	103
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
Pac.Light 8-88	94½	95½
Pennwit 8-87	96¾	97¾
Prov.Quebec 9-82	101¼	102¼
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	91¼	92¼
Ralston 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Richardson 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
S.A.S. 8-85	100	101
Scanraft 8¾-88	100	101
Scott 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	101¼	102¼
Shell 8-86	98¾	99¾
Shell 7½-87	94½	95½
Skandin 10¼-81	106	107
SNCF 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
St. Ind. 8¾-80	103	104
St. Ind 8½-88	103¼	104¼
S. Handels 9¼-86	101	102
Sybron 8-87	94¾	95¾
Tenneco 7½-79	100	101
Tenneco 7¾-87	92¾	93¾
Textron 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Union Oil 7-79	100¾	101¾
Union Oil 7½-87	94	95
Utah 8-87	96	97
Volvo 9½-85	102¼	103¼

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Ashland 5-88	83	85
Beatrice 6¾-91	113	115
Beatrice 4½-92	96	98
Borden 6¾-91	103½	105½
Borden 5-97	96	98
BroadHale 4¾-80	73½	75½
Carnation 4-88	78	80
Chevron 5-88	115½	117½
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	61½
Chrysler 5-88	64	66
Conf Tel 5½-88	76	78
Cumm In 6¼-88	86½	88½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75½	77½
EastKodak 4½-88	115	117
Econ Lab 4¾-87	74½	76½
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	95½	97½
Ford 5-88	85	87
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4½-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	75½	77½
Gould 5-87	95½	97½
Gulf West 5-88	99½	101½
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79½	81½
ITT 4¾-87	72	74
Komatsu 7¼-90	104	105½
Matsushita 6¾-90	118	120
Mitsui 7¼-90	100½	102
McDerm 4¾-87	144½	146½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	119	121
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owe Ill 4½-87	102½	104½
Penney JC 4½-87	78	80
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	80½	82½
Revlon 4⅜-83	120	122
Revlon 4¾-87	104	106
Sperry 4¼-88	99½	101½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	74½	76½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4¾-82	122	124
WarnLam 4½-87	84	86
WarnLam 4¾-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.63	91.23	104.15
Previous	100.60	91.19	104.04

Tokyo Exchange

June 25, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	335
Canon	420
Dai Nip. Print.	518
Fuji Bank	333
Fuji Photo	580
Hitachi	216
Honda Motor	751
C. Itoh	302
Japan Air L.	1,820
Kansai El. P.	696
Kao Soap	640
Kirin Brewery	381
Komatsu	412
Kubota	337
Matsu Ind.	695
Matsu E. Wks.	661
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	146
Mitsubi Corp.	449
Mitsui Co.	438
Mitsukoshi	470
Nippon Elec.	188
Sharp	397
Shiseido	1,170
Sony Corp.	2,880
Sumitomo Bk.	335
Taisho Marine	276
Takeda Chem.	225
Teijin	157
Tokio Marine	557
Toray	159
Toyota Motor	925

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

June 24, 1976

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	17.53	21.15
Advances	935	549
Declines	456	876
Unchanged	425	461
Total issues	1,816	1,886
New 1976 highs	86	90
New 1976 lows	9	16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
30 Indus.	998.53	109.09	994.52	103.77	+7.21
20 Transp.	221.07	223.08	219.81	221.78	+1.14
15 Utilities	86.08	86.94	85.73	86.59	+0.44
65 Stocks	308.05	311.16	306.67	309.53	+2.06

June 25, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Ampex Corp	233,100	31⅞	+ ⅞
Tenneco Inc	224,900	31⅞	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	195,200	27¼	+ ⅛
Ryder System	165,300	13½	+ ⅞
Xerox Corp	157,100	60⅞	— ⅜
Gould Inc	139,300	36½	— ¼
Dow Chemical Co	138,700	49½	— ⅜
American Cyanamid	134,600	25	+ ⅛
Citicorp	119,900	36¼	— ⅛
Williams Cos	114,900	23¼	+ ⅜
American Tel/Tel	113,700	56⅝	+ ⅜
The Singer Co	110,500	23⅝	+ ½
Allis-Chalmers Corp	109,000	24	+ ⅞
NL Industries	103,700	20¼	+ ⅛
L T V Corp	103,000	14⅝	+ ⅜

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Inds	117.71	116.17	116.76	—0.11
15 Rails	47.66	47.00	47.33	+0.13
60 Utils	46.43	45.73	46.11	+0.08
500 Stocks	104.56	103.17	103.72	—0.07

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.49	55.32	55.35	U.C.
Industrials	62.13	61.95	61.95	—0.04
Transportation	41.49	41.46	41.46	+0.11
Utilities	35.78	35.72	35.74	+0.13
Finance	53.50	53.38	53.38	+0.08

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 24	127,403	314,169	1,382
June 23	131,290	314,486	1,031
June 22	153,501	373,864	868
June 21	157,043	398,359	1,314
June 18	166,034	414,577	1,249

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Dataproducts Corp.	92,200	11⅛	+ ¼
Westates Pete	90,000	9⅜	+ ⅛
Varo Inc.	76,100	13	+ ¼
Syntex Corp.	75,600	31⅞	+ ⅜
Bluebird Inc.	64,900	5⅛	+ ⅛
Kaiser Industries	59,100	14⅝	+ ¼
U.S. Filter	42,600	10⅛	Unch
Cruichet Resources	37,500	8⅛	+ ⅜
Houston Oil/Mini	37,300	59⅝	+1¼
Dynamics Corp. Amer	33,200	7	+ ½
Approx. Total Stock Sales	1,940,000		
Stock Sales Year Ago	3,350,090		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
105.32	104.97	105.06	+0.18

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices June 25, 1976

	Bid	Ask
BANK and TRUST		
Bank Am	55⅝	56⅝
1st Bk Sy	45¾	46½
1st Emp S	6½	7¼
1st Wn F	1⅝	2
Harrif NC	12½	13¼
Midl Bks	19⅞	20¼
Shaw Cp	22⅝	23⅝
U Va Bks	15⅝	16⅛
Va N Bk	17¼	18¼
INSURANCE		
Fid Un Lf	21⅞	22⅝
G Reinsu	156	160
INDUSTRIALS		
AFA Prs	5	6
Aid Inc	6½	7½
Avm Cp	1⅝	1⅞
Addisn W	7¼	7⅞
Adv Ros	1⅞	2¼
Alberts	7½	8¼
Alico Inc	10⅝	10⅞
Allerg Ph	22½	23¼
Allyn Bac	5⅝	5⅞
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	37½	38
Am Finl	7⅜	8¼
Am Furn	3½	3⅞
Am Greet	9½	9⅞
A Micro	10⅞	11⅞
Am Telev	19¼	20
Am Weld	9¾	10⅛
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅝	6
Anheus B	30	30½
Ard May	2⅜	2⅝
Ark Wig	19⅝	19⅞
Arvida	12¼	12⅝
Ascc Bof	14¾	15½
Atl Gas Lt	12⅜	13⅛
Baird At	3	3½
Bang Hy	12⅝	13½
BkAm Rlt	6⅝	7¼
Bassett F	21½	22¼
Bayls Mk	8¼	8⅝
Beeline F	5⅝	5⅞
Betz Lab	33⅝	34½
Bibb Co	7⅝	8¼
Bird Son	38	40
Birtchr	1⅛	1⅜
Bick Hills	18¼	18⅞
Bonza Int	3⅝	4
Braden	5⅞	6¼
Brinks	9⅛	9⅝
Brks Sca	15½	16¼
Brwning	3⅝	4¼
BuckB M	5⅛	5⅝
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Sim	5¼	5⅞
Calwsv	28	29½
Campl Ch	2⅝	3
Canrad H	⅜	1
Cap Swst	4⅝	5⅛
Capin Air	2⅛	2⅝
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	2⅜	2⅞
Cenvt Fs	13⅜	13⅝
Chm Lea	10⅝	11⅛
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chi Brdg	74	76
Chitn Cp	5⅝	6
Chrisse	128	131
Circle F	3⅛	4½
Citznut A	32⅝	33⅛
Citznut B	32⅝	33⅛
Clark Mf	29⅜	30⅜
Clow Cp	6⅜	7¼
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	12¼	13
Coml Sh	22	23½
Comw Pa	27½	28
Con Pap	26	27
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	13¼	14
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3¼
Danly M	5¼	6⅜
Data Dgn	5⅝	6
Data 100	9½	10
Dayt Inc	29	30
Decor In	2⅜	2⅞
Deklb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	4⅜	4⅝
Delux C	22¼	23
Det Cant	12¼	13¼
Det Intbr	27½	28½
Dewey El	1¼	1⅝
Diam Cry	16⅜	17½
Dixn Cru	17½	18¼
Docutel	7⅛	7½
Dollar G	9⅝	9½
Dorch G	8⅞	9¼
Dow Jone	27¼	28
Doyle Db	12⅛	12⅝
Dunkin D	6½	6⅞
Durlron	24½	25½
Eberln In	3¼	3⅝
Econ Lab	25⅝	26¼
Elpas El	18¼	19⅛
Elba Syst	2	2½
Elder Be	7½	8¼
Elec Nucl	7½	8¼
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	16⅝	17⅛
Enthisti	3⅜	4½
Equty Oil	25⅝	25⅞
Ethan Al	21¼	22
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	5⅛	5⅝
Fst Bost	20½	21¼
Ficknor	11⅛	11⅞
Fla Watu	½	⅞
Forest O	17⅛	17¾
Frmigil	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	15	15½
Frkln Cp	4⅛	4⅝
Fnkln El	8⅝	9⅛
Frnd Ice	18⅜	19½
Gen Ries	4	5
Gov Eln	8½	9¼
Graph Cn	15¼	16
Green Mt	10	10⅛
Grey Adv	11⅞	12⅜
Gulf Intst	15¼	15⅝
Gyrodn	2	3
Harper R	8½	9
Hanred F	19¼	20
Hojobm	1⅞	2¼
Hoover	12	12½
Horiz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	28½	29½
Hyatt Cp	6⅛	6½
Hyatt Int	4¼	4¾
Ind Nuclr	4	4⅛
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	64½	66
Interc En	8⅝	9⅛
Intrmk In	2½	3
Intrmt G	12⅞	13⅛
Inbk Wsh	3⅛	3½
Iasou Ut	22⅝	23⅝
Jamsby	13	13⅝
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	13½	14¼
Kaisr Stl	41¼	42½
Kaisstl Pf	18	18½
Kaivar	2⅜	3
Kaman A	24½	25¼
Kampg A	7½	8
Kate Gre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3⅝	3⅞
Kear Tr	7¼	7⅝
Kelly Svc	17⅝	18½
Keuff Ess	14⅛	15⅜
Keye Fib	16⅛	16½
Key Cusf	8⅛	8⅝
King Int	1¼	1⅝
Knap Vog	15¼	16¼
Lance	20⅝	21½
Land Res	1¼	1⅝
Lane Co	22½	23½
Lin Bcast	16½	16⅞
Log Etrn	3½	4¼
Madsn G	13	13½
Mal Rlty	⅜	⅞
Mallkrt	38½	39½
Manor C	4⅛	5
Maui Lp	10	10½
McCor	34¼	35½
McQuay	17	17⅝
Measur	13⅛	14¼
Medtrn	28	28¼
Merid In	1½	2
Milsx W	13⅜	18½
Midd Ca	28	3
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	22	23½
Miner In	1⅝	2⅛
Minn Gas	18⅛	19
Miss Vl G	13	14
Mrs S Pie	20⅛	21⅛
Mont Col	5½	5⅞
Moore P	7	8
Moore S	16¼	17¼
Morg Res	1½	2
Mostek	27⅜	21⅛
Motch M	4⅛	5⅛
Mot Club	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	12⅛	13⅛
Nareg Cp	6½	7⅛
Nat G & O	10¼	11¼
Nat Lib	4	4⅜
N Secrsh	4⅜	4⅝
Nahnw Rl	3⅝	4⅛
NJ Nat G	13	13⅝
Nielsn A	20⅛	21
Nielsn B	20⅞	21⅝
Nocar GS	11¼	11⅜
Noeol Un	20⅛	21½
Nortrp Kl	8⅝	9
Nw Natg	8⅝	8⅞
Nw Pusv	16⅝	16⅞
Noxel Cp	15⅝	16⅛
Oglivy M	24½	25⅛
Ohio Ferr	23⅛	24⅛
Oil Shale	5⅛	5⅜
Ormont	8	8⅝
Otter Tr	17⅝	18⅛
Over Na	5½	6⅛
Pabst Br	24⅛	25⅛
PacGa R	22⅝	23½
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	3⅛	3⅜
Pauley P	6½	7⅛
Peerl Mf	16	17
Pa Enter	15⅝	16⅛
Pnzloff B	15⅛	15½
Pepsi Bw	9⅝	10⅛
Petran H	11½	12¼
Petrolit	67½	69
Pettibon	30	31
Philip L	11⅛	11⅝
Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34½	35⅛
Pion Hib	17¼	17⅝
Pistilin	2¼	3⅛
Possis Cp	1⅝	1⅞
Progrp	1⅜	1⅝
Pub S NC	10⅝	11⅛
P Bennet	17½	18¼
Potd Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Inns	2⅜	3⅛
Ragen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	5⅛	5⅝
Raych Cp	139	144
Raymnd	11	12
Recog Eq	8⅞	9¼
Road Ex	44⅛	45
Robin M	13½	14½
Roselon	4⅜	4⅞
Rouse	4⅞	5⅛
Rus Stov	13¼	14
Sadlier	2¼	2⅞
Scan Dat	2⅛	2⅝
Scripps H	27½	29½
Sels Delt	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅜	3¼
Seven U	33½	34¼
Snap Tls	33½	34½
Solidst Sc	8¼	9¼
S Cal Wat	11¼	12
Sw Gs Cp	9⅞	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14⅜	15½
Standyn	22	22⅞
Std Regis	15⅛	16⅛
Stan Hpd	15	16
Sterig Str	4⅝	5⅛
Strawb Cl	26⅛	28
Super El	6⅛	6½
Time Dc	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	31⅛	32½
Taylr Wl	13	13½
Tech Pub	11¼	12⅛
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	29½	31½
Tiny Co	8	8⅝
Transo D	11⅝	12⅛
Trico Pd	28⅛	29⅛
Triln Og	2½	2⅝
Tymshr	26⅛	26⅝
Tyson F	16¼	17⅛
Un Mcgil	11½	12½
Us Bnknt	7⅝	7¾
Us Surg	10	10½
Us Trkin	15⅛	15⅝
Up Pen P	16⅝	17⅛
Valley Gs	8⅛	9⅛
Vand Air	8⅛	9½
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6⅛	6½
Ventron	33⅝	35⅛
Wads Pu	8½	9
Wsh Ng	12⅛	12⅝
Webb Re	8	8⅝
Weco Dvl	2⅜	2⅝
Weight W	6⅛	6⅝
Weldtrn	1⅛	2
Weling M	7⅞	8⅛
Well Gar	4	4⅝
Welscbh	3⅝	4½
Watn Mtg	1⅝	1⅞
Westmd	65	65⅝
Wdwrd L	24½	25⅛
Wright W	4⅛	4½
Zionut B	21½	22½

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, June 24 — Closing Prices

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24½	9¼	Simm a	14	18	21¼	21	21	— ¼
23½	1½	SimpPat	12	489	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
22¼	8⅜	Singer Co		1527	23½	21¾	23⅜	+ 1⅝
44¾	24¼	Singr pf		22	42	41¾	42	+ ¾
28	9⅜	Skaggs	12	34	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	+ 1
75¾	66	Skelly a	9	24	77¼	74⅝	77⅛	+ 3
12¾	7⅛	Skil Corp	8	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
22½	15½	Skyline	29	149	18	17⅜	17⅝	
16¾	8⅞	SmithAO		6	15½	15⅝	15½	— ¼
39	28½	SmithInt	9	472	40	39	40	+ 1
74	58½	Smithkline	16	195	69⅛	68	69	+ 1
18¼	3	SmithTr	7	168	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
20	15⅝	Smucker	9	8	18	18	18	— ¼
16⅝		SolaBas	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
6½	3¼	Sonesta Int		12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	SonyCp e	37	762	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
35¾	27⅜	SooLin E	7	4	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
18	15⅜	SCarEG	8	107	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
16⅞	14⅜	SoJerIn	7	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
13¼	9⅜	Southdwn	6	35	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅜	Sdwn pf		6	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
14⅝	9⅞	SoestBk b	10	21	10½	10¼	10⅜	
7	5	SoeasPS j	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	8⅛	SoCalE	6	296	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	3⅝	SouthCo	7	513	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
37½	31¼	SoInGE	8	8	34¼	34	34¼	
56	48¼	SoNRes	7	99	55	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅜
38¼	32⅝	SoNwEnTl	8	32	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
47	43½	SoNE pf		2	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ½
38⅜	30	SouPac	8	322	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
62¼	50⅝	SouRy	18	34	58⅞	58½	58¾	+ ¼
6¼	5½	SouRy pf		13	6	5⅞	6	
36½	27½	SoUnCo	9	10	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
26⅜	21	Southind	12	13	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	SwstFor	24	151	11⅜	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
25⅜	16¼	SwtFl pf		35	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
13⅝	1¼	SwPbSv	8	105	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
14¼	13⅜	Spart Fd	7	13	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
9⅝	5⅝	Sparton a	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	8	SperryHut	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
36¾	31	SprryHpf		10	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ½
51⅛	38⅞	SperryR	13	468	51⅜	50½	50⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	6⅜	Sprague El		348	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
15⅛	10¼	SpringM	11	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	
29	26⅜	SquarD	16	56	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅜
38⅞	28½	Squibb	14	168	31⅞	31	31½	— ⅜
31⅞	24¼	StaleyMfg	6	70	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅜
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor a		40	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
40⅝	32⅜	StBrand	16	145	39¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
49¾	37¼	StBPaint	22	29	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
38	29¼	StdOilCl	8	904	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
53	40⅞	StOilInd	9	567	51¾	51¼	51⅝	— ¼
79⅜	61⅞	StOilOh	20	502	71¼	70	70⅞	
9⅝	6⅛	StdPress		12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud	33	1	6	6	6	
16⅝	9¼	Standex	8	8	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
33¼	21	StanWk	10	21	31¼	31¼	31¼	
20⅜	16⅝	Starrett a	6	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	StaMut Inv		7	2	1⅞	2	
12	10⅝	StaMSe		15	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
48⅛	44⅞	Stauff Chem	9	73	47	46⅝	46⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi	7	12	7	7	7	
21	15⅝	SterDrug	13	406	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre	5	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	
16	12⅞	Sterndnt	8	152	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	StevenJ	7	52	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
34¼	23¾	StewWa	8	12	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
26⅝	18¼	StokVC	7	24	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
62⅞	48⅛	StoneW	8	8	59⅜	59	59⅜	+ ⅜
15¼	13½	Stone Con	6	9	15	15	15	+ ⅛
21	16	StopShop	5	37	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
13½	9	StorTec 1	8	173	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
26¾	15⅞	StorerBdg	9	28	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
48½	39⅜	StuWor	7	14	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+ ½
36	30½	StW pfA		14	35	35	35	
6½	3⅜	Suave Shoe	6	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
20	14⅝	SubPrG	6	12	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
11¼	6⅞	SuCrest	4	21	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	11¼	SunChm		33	24½	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	SunCo	/	37	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ½
39¼	31¼	SunCo pf		94	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	
28¼	20⅜	Sunbeam	11	94	25⅜	25	25	— ¼
36	17	Sundstrnd	18	236	35¾	34⅜	35⅛	+ ⅜
50	35⅜	Sunds pf		6	49½	49	49½	
13¼	9⅜	SunshMg	18	18	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
39½	24⅜	SupVal	11	101	39⅝	39	39⅜	+ ½
203	148	SuprOil	14	56	175	172½	173	— 2½
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG	5	20	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
40¼	16	Superscpe	6	124	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ½
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		17	5	4⅞	5	
17⅜	10⅝	Swank a	8	34	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
22¼	16¼	Sybron	9	63	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
42½	33½	Sybrn pf		2	36½	36½	36½	— ½
7⅜	4½	Systron Don		29	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
		T						
15⅛	12⅛	Ticor	12	32	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅜	TRE Corp		225	9	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
38½	26¾	TRWIn	11	260	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
85⅝	63⅝	TRW pf		75	86	86	86	+ ⅛
78	58	TRW pf		9	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛	— ½
32½	23¼	TeftBrd	11	20	31⅞	31	31¼	
5¼	1⅞	Talcott Nat		10	5½	5⅛	5½	
10	6⅛	Talley	5	23	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅝	TalleypfB		12	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
19	15½	TampEl	7	1545	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
47⅜	26½	Tandy Corp	11	274	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
21⅜	13½	Tandycrft	8	61	15⅝	15½	15⅛	+ ⅜
12¼	5⅝	Tappan		12	9⅝	9⅜	9¼	
46⅛	18	Technicr	24	490	45⅛	43⅝	45	+ 1⅛
7	4⅞	Technicolr	9	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
19¼	9⅜	Technicon	15	266	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+ ⅜
63⅛	44¼	Tektronx	19	888	61⅝	61	61⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	5¼	Telecor	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
64⅝	22½	Teledn 1	9	169	65	64⅝	65	+ 1
11¼	5⅞	Teleprmpt		119	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Telex Cp	11	73	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	26	Tenneco	7	1892	32	31⅜	32	+ ¾
176½	97⅜	Tennc pf		12	118¼	115⅜	118¼	+ 2½
18⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet	6	634	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅜	Tesor pf		237	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
28	23⅜	Texaco	9	1405	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
41	34½	TexComm	13	959	41¼	40½	41	+ ⅜
37⅛	28⅛	TexETr	8	82	37⅛	37	37	
25⅞	24⅜	TxET pf		26	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	27⅜	TxET pf		18	29	29	29	
37⅞	29	TexGasTr	8	142	37½	37	37	— ⅜
37⅞	28½	TxGs pf		1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅞
15⅛	11⅞	TexasInd b	11	18	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
129⅝	93⅛	TexInst	41	115	125¼	123⅞	124⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Texas Intl	10	78	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	13¼	TexOGs b	10	170	22¼	21⅞	22	
20¼	17	TxPcLd e	17	8	19	19	19	+ ¼
22¼	17	TexUtil	10	584	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	28	Texsgif	10	143	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅜	Texfi Ind		26	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
28½	20½	Textron	10	190	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ½
33⅜	26⅛	Textr pf		6	31½	31⅜	31½	
26	19½	Textr pf		4	25	25	25	+ ½
18⅝	12⅝	Thiokol	6	122	16⅜	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
43	33	ThomBet	23	65	42⅝	42	42	
9½	6¼	ThriftDg	10	31	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
38½	28½	TidwatM	6	13	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13¼	TigerInt	11	159	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
69⅞	57⅝	TimeInc	13	107	61¼	60¼	61¼	+ 1
22	18¼	TimeMir	15	1302	22¼	22	22¼	
55¼	35⅝	Timkn a	10	106	56⅛	55	56⅛	+ 1⅜
13⅜	9⅛	Tish Rlty		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
6⅛	4⅝	TobinP e		9	6	6	6	
14	7⅝	Todd Shipyd		44	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
25⅛	22⅞	TolEdis	/	128	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	TonkaCp	5	18	15	14½	14½	— ½
8½	6⅛	TootRol b	20	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
12⅝	4⅜	Tracor	9	56	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	19½	TraneCo	9	43	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
35⅜	29	TranUn	16	61	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	7½	TransW Air		741	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
16½	11⅝	TWApf		82	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
12¼	8⅛	Transam	10	269	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	20⅝	TranInc		6	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
14	8½	Transco	/	327	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	8	Transcn	12	11	10⅛	10½	10½	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF	5	16	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy	8	32	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	25	Travlrs	12	927	31¾	30⅝	31⅝	+ 1⅛
40	32¼	Travelr pf		8	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ½
21⅞	18½	TriCon e		159	21	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
2½	1¼	TriSou Mtge		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15½	10⅞	TriaInd	14	7	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ¼
12½	6½	Triang Pac		11	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Trinity Ind	5	37	17⅞	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
30½	24½	Tropican	17	88	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	TucsonG	8	192	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15	8⅝	TwenCen	6	208	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	11½	TycoLab	10	36	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	16	Tyler Corp	6	72	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
		U						
29⅝	21⅛	UALInc		386	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
16⅛	13½	UGICp	/	34	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	27	UGI pf		z400	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
5¼	⅞	MET Tr		38	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
13⅜	10	UOP		70	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd b	6	197	35⅝	34	34⅞	+ ⅝
42	24	UVIn pf		14	41½	40⅝	41⅛	+ 1½
25¼	20½	UARCO	6	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
11¼	7⅝	Unarco	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
37	31⅜	UniIL.t e	10	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
49	44	UniNV e	9	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	UnBancp	10	48	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
67⅜	61⅞	UCamp	15	142	66⅛	65	65⅛	+ ⅜
76⅝	60⅝	UnCarb	12	507	70⅝	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		23	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅜	Union Corp	39	179	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅞	12½	UnElec	8	158	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
66	61	UnEl pf		z150	64½	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅝
29	26⅛	UnEl pf		2	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
6	3⅝	Un Fidelity	6	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
54⅛	40⅞	UnOCal	7	349	54⅝	54	54⅛	+ ⅜
78	52½	UOCa pf		74	70⅝	70	70⅛	+ 1
90¼	76	UPacCp	13	217	91¼	90½	90⅞	+ ⅜
15⅛	13¼	UnPac pf		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Uniona Inc		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal	10	380	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
82⅛	71	Uniryal pf		270	78⅛	78	78⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅜	Unit Brands	/	65	9⅛	9	9⅛	
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	UnitCp e		20	9	8¾	8⅞	
10	5⅜	UFinCal	6	19	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
22½	14	UGasP	4	93	21	20⅞	21	
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	31	52	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
25½	22⅛	Ulllum	6	9	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
14⅝	9⅝	UnitInd	7	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitInn	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	9⅜	UJerBk	7	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	UniMM		27	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	15⅝	Un Nuclr	22	425	35⅜	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	UnitPk Min		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅜	10⅝	UnitRefg	7	52	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
19	15	USFoS e		2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	32½	USFidG	15	85	38⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps	12	82	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
28⅛	22½	USGy pf		11	26⅛	25½	25½	— ½
10⅝	5⅛	USHom	8	98	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
7⅛	3⅝	USInd	16	121	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
12¼	6⅜	USLeasg	5	36	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	US Rltylnv		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	19⅛	USShoe	8	96	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
57½	51	US Steel	18	619	56	55	55	+ ⅛
22¼	19⅝	USTobac	11	19	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
34½	30⅝	UnTech	8	464	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
156	113½	UnTech pf		15	155½	153⅝	155½	+ 2½
17	14	UnTel	8	256	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UniTel wl		22	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
24½	21⅝	UnTel pf		3	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	
22½	19⅛	UnTl 2pf		8	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	4½	Unitrod e	11	101	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
15⅛	11⅝	Un var	6	27	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25	18⅛	UnLeaf	6	14	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
48½	37⅛	Upjohn	17	878	40	39	39⅞	+ ⅜
15⅛	11⅝	USLIFE	5	339	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
11½	9⅞	UslifeF e		35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
60⅞	46¼	Utahint a	13	173	61	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅜
34¼	27⅝	UtahPL	8	280	31⅞	31⅜	31⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	29⅛	UtPL pf		16	30⅛	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
		V						
28⅝	22⅛	VFCp	9	198	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
20½	11½	VSICorp	9	40	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
9⅛	7⅛	Valleyin	5	41	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17¼	12	Varian	14	684	16	15	16	+ 1⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Vendo Co		20	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Venice	25	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
14¼	12⅛	VestSe a		14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3	20⅜	Vetco a	7	74	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Viacom Inl	10	153	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Victor Comp		25	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	12¼	VaEPw	7	555	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
56⅛	49	VaEP pf		z110	52½	52	52	
102¼	98	VaEP pf		z150	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	27⅝	VaEP pf		18	29⅝	29⅜	29⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Vornado Int	5	25	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
20	18⅝	Vulcan Mtr	8	67	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
		W						
48	42¼	WabR pf		z20	46	46	46	— ¼
21½	19¼	Wachova	11	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
26⅜	18⅛	Wachova wds		4	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
57⅜	39½	Wach pf		1	56½	56½	56½	
5⅛	2⅝	Wach Rlty		5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
17⅜	12⅝	WalMart	15	211	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12⅛	Walgreen	9	73	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
33⅜	28⅛	WlkrA a	10	36	33½	33	33⅜	+ ½
24⅝	18⅞	WallBus	9	22	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
20	11⅛	WallMu a	7	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	36⅛	JmWalt	9	174	37⅞	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	10⅛	JimWlt pf		z150	11½	11½	11½	
4⅛	40½	JimW pf		4	41⅛	41	41	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	WardFd	13	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
12½	6⅝	Warneco		45	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30½	16⅝	WarnS	14	4	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	17½	WrnCom	30	55	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
10	6½	WrnerCo	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
38⅛	29⅞	Warnerl	15	366	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	[illegible]
26	18	WashGs	9	27	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	10⅝	WashNat	6	2	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅛	13⅝	WashSH	8	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22½	19½	WasWat	9	26	21⅛	21	21	—
9⅛	6⅝	WasteM e	8	281	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35⅝	25	WatkinJ	14	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	14½	WayG pf		1	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	4	Wean Unit	8	17	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅛	13⅝	Wes pf k		5	17	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	5⅛	Westhrd	7	8	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅛	3⅝	WebbDel E	13	369	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	15⅝	WellsFrgo	8	123	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅛	5⅜	WellFM a		13	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	8	WescoF	7	1	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep	7	42	37⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅛	21⅝	WstcTr	8	12	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅛	9⅛	WnAirL a	32	153	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	17⅝	WnBnc	7	411	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	11⅛	WnNorA	4	28	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	[illegible]	WnPac Ind	8	79	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅜	12⅛	WnPub b	5	16	16½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅞	15⅛	WUnion	8	129	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52⅛	44	WnUn pf		2	50⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	13	WestgEl	6	879	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47½	32½	Wstvco	18	119	43⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅜	16⅝	Weybra	6	2	21⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49⅝	37	Weyerhr	29	497	45⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66⅛	55¼	Weyr pf		13	63⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅛	8	WheelFr	11	73	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅞	16⅛	WheelPit SH		121	23	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	52	WhelPit pf		230	56⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	44⅛	WhelPit pf		230	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	24⅝	Whirlpol	14	239	27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	18⅛	WhiteCons	6	93	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	3⅝	White Mot		116	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¼	14⅝	Whittins	6	67	27⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅞	3	Whittaker	16	276	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	9⅝	Wickes		145	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	9⅝	Wickes		145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅛	4	Wiebolt	7	13	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	20	WilmgCos	6	718	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41⅛	36½	WinnDx	14	36	38⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	11	762	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	24⅛	WiscEIPw	10	44	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅛	17	WisGas	9	24	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅛	25⅝	WisG pf		5	27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	16⅛	WiscPL	8	48	17⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18½	15⅝	WiscPS	8	56	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	20⅛	Witco	9	35	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	10	DeanW a	5	61	16⅛	15⅝	14	[illegible]
6⅞	3⅝	WolvrW e	7	9	5⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	13	Wometco	8	31	17⅛	17	17	[illegible]
10⅞	5⅞	WoodCp e	2	54	6⅛	6	6⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	13⅝	WoodPet	9	285	25	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	20¼	Wolwth	6	143	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ [illegible]
39⅛	31¼	Wo Jw pf		4	32¼	32¼	32¼	
6⅛	4	World Airw	9	16	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
78	64⅛	Wrigly e	17	19	79⅛	77⅞	79⅛	+ [illegible]
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain	10	10	10	9⅞	10	+ [illegible]
6⅞	2	Wyly Corp		151	3	2⅞	3	+ [illegible]
		X						
60⅝	48⅝	XeroxCp	19	2689	61⅝	60	61⅛	+ [illegible]
11⅛	7½	Xtra Inc	81	37	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ [illegible]
		Y						
17⅜	6⅛	Yates Ind		13	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ [illegible]
13	9⅛	YngSDr 1	75	1	12	12	12	+ [illegible]
		Z						
25⅛	16⅛	ZaleCorp	7	258	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ [illegible]
20⅛	14⅛	ZaleptA		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— [illegible]
14⅛	11⅛	Zapata b	4	128	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ [illegible]
56	48	Zapata pf		1	58	58	58	+ [illegible]
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	66	7⅛	7	7	— [illegible]
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad	19	308	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	— [illegible]
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnlnd	18	186	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ [illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes:

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full. cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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German Trade Surplus Widens In Latest Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 25 (AP-DJ).—The West German trade surplus widened in May to 3.286 billion marks, up from 2.238 billion marks in April and from 3.253 billion marks in May, 1975, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Exports in May totaled 21.318 billion marks, against 20.817 billion marks in April and 17.5 billion marks in May, 1975. Imports last month were 18.032 billion marks, against 18.579 billion marks in April and 14.247 billion marks in May, 1975.

Crrent accounts in May showed a preliminary surplus of 1.3 billion marks, against a revised April surplus of 356 million marks and a surplus of 757 million marks in May, 1975.

For the first five months of 1976, the German trade surplus totaled 14.063 billion marks, against 16.609 billion marks in the like 1975 period. Exports for the five-month period were 102.516 billion marks this year, against 89.874 billion marks in the first five months of 1975. Imports were 88.453 billion marks in the first five months of 1976, against 73.265 billion marks in the like 1975 period.

Current accounts in the first five months were 5.052 billion marks in surplus, against a 7.032-billion-mark surplus in the like 1975 period.

EEC Talks End In Agreement on Growth, Inflation

LUXEMBOURG, June 25 (Reuters).—European trade unionists, employers and Common Market ministers last night agreed on a program for fighting unemployment and promoting economic stability, despite last-minute French objections that nearly prevented an accord.

A communiqué at the end of the one-day conference said the ministers and both sides of industry agreed that the community's economic growth and inflation rates should be held to about 4 to 5 per cent from now until 1980.

Agreement came after delegates of the European Trade Union Confederation, representing more than 30 million workers, threatened to walk out of the tripartite conference unless France dropped its objections to including concrete figures in the final statement.

The French, fearful of strong union protests at home, were reluctant at first to commit themselves to specific community-wide targets. But informed sources said the French delegation abandoned its stand in the face of tough opposition from the trade unionists and other EEC governments.

U.S. Reserve Assets

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Reuters).—U.S. reserve assets rose $520 million in May to $17.958 billion, the Treasury reported today.

NEW YORK, June 25.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Frid.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.08½	*65
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*1.50	*75½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	38	26¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	1.12	2.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	82-83	69-70
Lead spot, lb	.23	19
Copper elec., lb.	70⅝	60⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.9639	3.24¾
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y. oz.	4.795	4.58
Gold N.Y. oz.	124.85	163.5
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	869.0	735.8

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 25, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	13.00	13.06	12.93	13.99	12.98
Sep	13.48	13.58	13.36	13.40	13.43
Oct	13.85	13.94	13.73	13.73	13.81
Mar	14.13	14.23	13.98	14.05	14.08
May	—	14.16	14.22	13.95	14.07
Jul	14.17	14.20	13.90	13.98	N14.01
Sep	14.09	14.09	14.02	N13.94	13.99
Oct	14.10	14.17	13.98	14.00	13.90

Sales: 4,684.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	98.80	98.80	93.45	98.65S	97.80
Sep	94.85	94.90	93.30	94.50S	93.65
Dec	85.90	85.95	84.80	85.65S	84.80
Mar	81.75	81.80	80.55	81.30S	80.55
May	78.15	78.15	77.45	78.00S	77.25
Jul	74.75	75.00	74.75	75.00S	74.15
Sep	72.05	72.10	72.05	72.40S	71.55

Sales: 1,206.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	71.70	71.80	71.10	71.20S	71.50
Aug	72.50	72.40	72.20	71.80S	72.20
Sep	73.00	73.10	72.30	72.40S	72.80
Dec	74.90	74.90	74.10	74.20S	74.60
Jan	75.30	75.30	74.70	74.80S	75.10
Mar	76.30	76.50	75.80	75.90S	76.10
May	77.10	77.30	76.70	76.70S	76.90
Jul	77.90	77.90	77.60	77.40S	77.60

Sales estimated: 7,500.

N.Y. Silver (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	479.00	479.50	478.80	473.50S	480.90
Jul	482.00	483.50	471.90	473.50S	481.00
Aug	476.00	476.00	474.00	475.60S	483.00
Sep	487.00	487.80	473.90	477.70S	485.00
Dec	493.00	494.50	483.00	484.70S	492.20
Jan	495.80	496.00	487.00	487.10S	494.60
Mar	501.00	501.80	491.00	491.90S	499.40
May	505.50	507.00	497.00	496.90S	504.60
Jul	511.80	511.00	501.00	502.00S	509.80
Sep	517.00	517.50	507.00	507.40S	505.30

Sales: estimated 14,360.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	4.92	4.99	4.92	4.95	A4.97
Mar	5.95	6.02	5.95	5.99	6.00
Apr	6.73	6.74	6.67	B6.68	6.75
May	7.53	7.55	7.53	7.53	7.53

Sales: 147.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	52.25	52.30	52.20	N52.25	52.25
Sep	52.75	52.75	52.30	52.40	52.43
Nov	53.40	53.40	53.40	B53.50	53.43
Jan	54.60	54.60	54.30	B54.65	54.40
Mar	56.00	56.00	55.70	B55.80	B55.50

Sales: 175

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	84.00	86.25	84.00	84.75	83.98
Oct	83.00	83.00	83.00	B83.00	81.00
Dec	80.43	80.43	40.43	B80.43	78.43
Mar	79.10	7910	79.10	B79.10	77.10
May	77.71	77.71	77.71	B77.71	75.71
Jul	74.75	74.75	74.75	B74.75	72.75
Oct	70.82	70.92	70.92	B70.60	68.92
Dec	66.25	66.25	65.10	B65.45	64.25

Sales: 800.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	124.80	125.60	124.80	124.80S	125.10
Jul	124.90	124.90	124.90	124.90S	125.20
Aug	125.70	126.10	125.40	125.50S	125.70
Oct	127.00	127.00	126.70	126.70S	126.90
Dec	128.30	128.80	125.30	128.10S	128.30
Apr	131.50	131.80	131.50	131.20S	131.40
Jun	133.30	133.80	133.30	132.80S	133.00
Aug	135.00	135.00	135.00	134.40S	134.60
Oct	136.20	136.70	136.20	136.00S	132.20

Sales: 267.

CHICAGO FUTURES

June 25, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.74	3.76	3.65½	3.67	3.70½
Sep	3.81½	3.84½	3.74¾	3.76½	3.79
Dec	3.96	3.97½	3.88½	3.90½	3.93
Mar	4.07	4.08½	4.00	4.02	4.05

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.02	3.04¾	2.99¼	3.02½	2.99
Sep	2.97	2.98	2.92½	2.95½	2.95
Dec	2.87	2.88½	2.82½	2.82¾	2.85
Mar	2.98½	2.98½	2.91½	2.92½	2.94
May	3.00	3.01	2.96½	2.96½	2.98
Jul	—	—	—	3.00	3.02

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	6.65	6.72	6.58	6.69	6.55¼
Aug	6.72	6.74	6.63	6.72	6.59¼
Sep	6.73	6.78	6.68	6.77	6.63
Nov	6.88½	6.88½	6.75	6.83	6.68½
Jan	6.88	6.93	6.82	6.90	6.73¼
Mar	6.97	7.00	6.88	6.96	6.81
May	7.01	7.02	6.90½	6.98	6.85
Jul	6.04	7.04	6.93	7.04	6.87

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	19.75	19.90	19.35	19.80	19.45
Aug	19.90	20.05	19.58	19.95	19.58
Sep	20.05	20.20	19.70	20.00	19.70
Oct	19.98	20.35	19.90	20.25	19.78
Dec	20.30	20.60	20.05	20.35	20.03
Jan	20.50	20.70	20.30	20.50	20.15
Mar	20.60	20.80	20.45	20.70	20.25
May	20.70	21.05	20.60	20.85	20.33
Jul	20.80	21.10	20.75	21.00	20.50

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	198.00	200.20	194.00	196.50	196.00
Aug	200.00	201.50	196.00	198.00	198.00
Sep	199.50	202.00	197.00	198.00	198.00
Oct	199.80	202.00	197.50	197.50	198.00
Dec	199.50	201.50	196.50	197.50	198.00
Jan	201.50	203.00	198.00	199.00	197.00
Mar	201.00	203.00	199.50	199.00	198.50
May	201.00	204.00	199.00	199.00	199.00
Jul	202.00	202.00	202.00	202.00	200.00

SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	484.50	486.50	478.00	478.50	485.50
Jul	484.00	484.00	477.50	478.00	488.00
Aug	484.00	487.40	476.00	478.50	484.00
Oct	488.00	489.50	478.00	480.00	486.50
Dec	493.00	494.00	482.00	485.00	490.50
Feb	497.50	498.50	488.50	489.50	496.50
Apr	502.30	503.50	492.00	493.50	501.50
Jun	505.00	508.00	498.00	498.00	506.00
Aug	510.00	510.00	502.50	508.50	517.20
Oct	516.00	517.00	508.50	514.50	516.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	43.20	44.00	43.20	43.90	43.00
Oct	44.55	45.10	44.55	44.87	44.50
Dec	45.35	45.70	45.35	45.47	45.25
Feb	45.10	45.45	45.10	45.35	B45.02
Apr	45.10	45.35	45.10	45.20	B45.00
Jun	45.70	46.05	45.70	A46.02	B45.85

Sales: Aug. 4,650; Oct 2,303; Dec. 900; Feb. 141; April 39; June 8.
Open interest: June 12; Aug. 15,917; Oct. 8,129; Dec. 3,713; Feb. 2,123; April 403; June 114.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	51.40	51.75	51.40	51.62	51.10
Aug	48.65	49.00	48.35	49.00	48.20
Oct	44.80	44.90	44.50	44.90	44.25
Dec	44.00	44.00	43.60	44.50	43.45
Feb	42.95	43.25	42.65	43.25	42.75
Apr	41.40	41.85	41.20	41.85	41.10
Jun	42.9	43.15	42.85	B43.15	B42.90
Jul	—	—	—	A42.55	A42.40

Sales: July 1,243; Aug. 1,854; Oct. 705; Dec. 744; Feb. 54; April 39; June 10; July 6.
Open interest: July 4,201; Aug. 3,369; Oct. 1,941; Dec. 1,239; Feb. 566; April 326; June 90; July 76.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	53.20	53.30	51.65	52.00	[illegible]
Aug	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	[illegible]
Sep	56.70	57.35	56.30	57.10	[illegible]
Oct	—	—	—	N53.70	N53.70
Nov	58.65	59.30	58.65	B59.20	[illegible]
Dec	60.40	61.35	60.25	60.95	[illegible]

Sales: Jul 40; Aug. 1; Sep. 306; Oct [illegible]; Nov. 28; Dec. 68.
Open interest: June 9; Jul. 223; Aug. [illegible]; Sep. 1114; Oct. 21; Nov. 277; Dec. [illegible].

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	78.75	79.25	78.15	79.10	[illegible]
Aug	76.20	77.20	76.05	77.20	[illegible]

Feb	65.50	66.37	65.40	66.37
Mar	65.60	66.90	65.40	66.20
May	65.90	66.60	65.60	66.57
Jul	—	—	—	B65.70

Sales: July 1685; Aug. 2134; Feb [illegible]; March 58; May 7; July 6.
Open interest: July 3519; Aug. [illegible]; Feb. 1664; March 631; May 285; [illegible]
B-bid; A-asked; N-nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Sep	126.30	126.80	125.80	125.90
Dec	128.50	128.80	127.80	127.80
Mar	130.60	131.20	130.20	130.30
Jun	133.20	133.30	132.80	132.80
Jul	124.80	124.80	124.50	124.50
Sep	135.80	136.00	135.30	135.30

Sales: Sept. 342; Dec. 181; Ma[illegible]; June 28; July 10; Sept. 2.

Currency Rates

June 25, 1976.

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7360	4.8450	106.30*	57.745*	32.44y	—	6.9080*	110.76*	44.80*
Brussels (c)	38.85	70.30	15.394	8.3625	4.697*	14.485	—	16.04	6.45
Frankfurt	2.5780	4.5647	—	54.35*	2.050x	94.09*	6.501*	104.19*	41.96*
London (z)	1.7730	—	4.5645	8.415	1,497	4.8526	70.225	4.37975	10.87
Milan	844.875	1494.60	327.88	178.05	—	308.50	21.318	341.53	137.46
Paris	4.7460	8.3945	184.210*	—	5.6195x	173.315*	11.9000*	191.650*	77.300*
Zurich	2.4720	4.3831	96.00*	52.14*	0.2929*	90.32*	6.35*	—	40.35*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 0.14025; Escudo: 31.35; Israeli £: 7.93, Pesela: 67.88; Schilling: 18.39; Sw. krona: 4.45275; Yen: 297.35; Belgian financial franc: 40.025; Canada $: 0.9845; Hong Kong $: 4.9440.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

London Commodities

June 25, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev.
Aug	185.75	185	183.75-184	182[illegible]
Oct	192.55	189	190.50-190.75	[illegible]
Dec	195.50	192.25	193.50-193.75	192[illegible]
Mar	195.75	192.75	194.25-194.50	192[illegible]
May	196.50	194	194.80-195	[illegible]
Aug	197.50	196.05	192.05-195	[illegible]
Oct	197.50	196.05	196. -196.05	195.

Lots: 2,832.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev.
Jul	1,300	1,284	1,285 -1,287	[illegible]
Sep	1,240	1,214	1,221½-1,222	[illegible]
Dec	1,134	1,114	1,118 -1,118½	[illegible]
Mar	1,084	1,069	1,072 -1,073	[illegible]
May	1,045	1,032	1,035 -1,035½	[illegible]
Jul	1,010		1,006 -1,009	[illegible]
Sep	No trade		976 - 985½	[illegible]

Lots: 3,969.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev.
Jul	1,555	1,520	1,560 -1,570	[illegible]
Sep	1,581	1,525	1,580 -1,582	[illegible]
Nov	1,573	1,517	1,570 -1,572	[illegible]
Jan	1,560	1,512	1,559 -1,561	[illegible]
Mar	1,555	1,513	1,553 -1,556	[illegible]
May	1,555	1,514	1,550 -1,555	[illegible]
Jul	No trade		1,550 -1,555	[illegible]

Lots: 4,720.

London Metals Market

June 25, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Prev.
Copper wire bars: spot	893 - 894	886
3 months	925 - 925.50	919.5
Cathodes: spot	882 - 884	877.[illegible]
3 months	914 - 916	910
Tin: spot	4,425 - 4,430	4,475
3 months	4,580 - 4,570	4,415
Lead: spot	270 - 271	264.[illegible]
3 months	281.75 - 282	278
Zinc: spot	412 - 412.50	415.[illegible]
3 months	428 - 428.50	432
Silver: spot	269 - 269.50	267.[illegible]
3 months	277.50 - 277.70	276.[illegible]

Paris Commodities

June 25, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
Aug	1,775	1,755	1,655-1,6[illegible]
Oct	1,774	1,755	1,763-1,7[illegible]
Nov			1,715-[illegible]
Dec	1,770	1,760	1,756-1,7[illegible]
[illegible]			1,760-1,7[illegible]
[illegible]	1,790	1,780	1,780-1,7[illegible]
[illegible]			1,770-1,7[illegible]
[illegible]			1,775-1,7[illegible]
[illegible]			1,775-1,7[illegible]

Lots: 138.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
[illegible]			1,031-1,0[illegible]
Sep	1,045	1,047	1,050-1,0[illegible]
Dec	924	920	918-[illegible]
Mar	895	—	894-[illegible]

Lots: 79.

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Amex Nationwide Trading, June 24 — Closing Prices

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		A&EPlast P	6	80	7¼	6⅞	7 +	⅛
7		AARCo	19	20	11¾	11½	11½	⅛
	8¼	Aspro e	5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
	10¼	AVCCp	3	17	12½	12	12 —	⅜
	5¼	AbrdMf b	6	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	⅛
	1	A+cme Haml		2	1½	1⅜	1½+	
	4⅛	Action e	5	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
	9⅝	AdobeOil	17	11	11	10⅝	11 +	⅜
	1	Aeslo Corp	6	58	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
	4⅝	AeroFlo e	4	2	6½	6½	6½	
	4½	Aeronca Inc		10	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
	4	AffilHsp e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	6¼	AffilPob	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
	3⅝	AfferSix	5	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞ +	⅛
	3	Aiken Ind	8	6	4	4	4	
	11⅞	Alan Wood		2	12½	12½	12½—	½
	4⅜	Alaska Airl	3	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	2⅝	AlbaWa e		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	6⅛	Alcolac e	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	AllenCp wt		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	4⅝	Allegny Airl		23	6	5⅝	6	
	1	AlldArt Ind		4	1	1	1	
	18⅝	AlldThr	6	9	28	27¾	28	
	¾	AlldThr wt		1	14	14	14	
	3⅝	Altamil e	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	13-16	Altec Corp	4	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	¼	AltecCo wt		16	½	7-16	½+	⅛
	43⅛	Alcoa pf		z50	46½	46½	46½—	½
	7⅝	AMAX wt		13	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
	6	AmBiltrt	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		AGarPd		13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
	3	Alsrael	4	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	11	AMaizeA	4	12	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
	10⅝	AMaizeB	4	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
	36	AmMI e	5	2	48¼	48	48¼+	¼
	3¼	AmMot Inns		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	30	AmPetrol	1	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜+	⅛
	2⅝	ASciEq	4	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
	10⅛	AmSciE e	12	18	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
	2⅝	AmTec e	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	9	AMIC Corp	8	45	12	11⅝	11⅞	
	2¼	AnalsC c	7	112	2¾	2¼	2½+	¼
	3½	Ankon	10	6	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
	4⅝	Anthony f	6	22	7⅝	7	7½+	⅛
	1½	Apollo Data	9	15	3	2⅞	3	⅛
	17⅜	AruRCa	16	+ 253	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	
	¾	ArizCL e	26	10	5¼	5	5	
	10	ArmInCp	4	148	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
	3⅛	Arrow Elecl	1	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	7⅝	Asamera	11	85	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
	8	AshlOC e	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
	2⅛	Astrex Inc	10	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	3⅝	Atalanta	3	78	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	¼
	¾	Atco Ind	100	1	1	1	1	
	½	AtlRichf wt		28	1½	1⅜	1½	
	4⅝	AtlasCM B	12	33	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		27	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
	12⅜	Augatinc	19	37	16⅝	15½	15½	
	11⅞	Austral Oil	14	102	14	13⅝	13⅞+	¼
	6⅛	AutoTrn f	11	18	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
	2⅛	Auto Bldg	10	3	4	4	4	
	2⅝	Automat Rad	8	32	7¼	6⅞	7⅛+	⅜
	5⅛	AutmSvc	6	11	9	9	9	
	27	AutoSw	13	3	39¾	39½	39¾+	⅛
	2	AVEMC	8	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	¼
	3⅝	Aydin Cp	16	40	⅛	4⅛	4¼+	⅛

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	9-16	BRTRI e		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	9⅛	BaldorEl	7	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	
	5	BaldwS a		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	12⅝	BanFd e		18	16⅛	16	16	
	⅛	BangPun wt		8	¼	¼	¼	
	6⅛	BanstrCll Lt	6	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	3⅝	Banner	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	1⅝	Barclay	11	10	2	2	2 —	⅛
	2⅛	BarcoCa	8	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	6⅛	Barnwl e	26	37	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
	4⅛	BarryR e	7	6	6⅛	6	6	
	5⅜	BarryWr	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	1¼	Baruch Fost	11	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1⅛	Barwick ET		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	2	Bellind A	6	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	¼	BenStMg wt		20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	2⅝	Benrus Crp	4	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6⅛	Berg Bruns	14	115	10⅛	9⅝	10	
	8	BraB pf		9	13	17¾	17¾—	¼
	3⅛	Bertea	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	BervenC		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	1⅝	Beverly Ent	20	35	2	2	2	
	9⅛	BicPen	10	17	11¾	11¼	11¾	
	24⅛	BigBer	6	4	31½	31½	31½	
	5⅝	BigDad a	7	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
		BinkMf	7	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
	2⅛	BinnySm	6	19	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
	2	Biosci e	6	10	3½	3⅛	3⅜—	⅛
	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	38	5	4⅝	5 +	⅜
	5⅝	BodinAp	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	5⅝	BoltBer		102	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝+	1⅛
	5	BowVall	115	45	24⅝	24	24½	+½
	7⅝	BradldN	16	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅜
	2⅝	Branch	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	7½	BraniffAr wt		38	11	11	11 +	⅛
	9⅜	BrascanA	3	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	5	BraunEn	6	14	19⅝	19½	19½	
	2⅝	BrewerC	18	7	13⅛	13	13	
	2⅝	BrownCo wt		6	4	4	4	
	9¾	BrnFA A	9	8	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
	9⅛	BrnFB A	9	22	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	¼
	3⅜	BrwnF pf		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	2	Buehler Cp	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	9	Buellind	5	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	9	Bundy	7	6	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
	1⅝	Burgess Ind	6	7	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
	7⅝	Burnsint	7	26	9	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
		Butlerint	6	4	14	13⅝	14 +	½
	1⅜	ButtesG Oil	6	72	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	¼

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C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	¾	CKPet e	9	34	15	14⅝	14½—	¼
	¾	CDI Corp	14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅛	CHB Food	4	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	¼
	⅛	CHCCp f	3	4	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
	⅛	ClMlswl A		13	3-16	⅛	3-16+1-16	
	⅛	CMI Corp	5	26	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	⅛	CMIInv wt		35	⅛	1-16	⅛+1-16	
	⅛	CMTIn Inc	35	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
	⅛	CRSDes	5	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
	⅛	CSECp	6	3	8	8	8 +	⅛
	⅛	Cabicom Gn	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	⅛	CagleA e	3	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	⅛	Caldor b	8	11	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
	⅛	Calcomb		17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	⅛	CalLife Cp	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	⅛	CalPrtCm	10	3	14¼	14¼	14¼+	¼
	⅛	Camco Inc	9	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	⅛	CaChbA		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—1-1	
	⅛	Campln b	17	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	⅛	CdnExp e	9	19	4⅛	4 3-16	4 3-16+1-16	
	⅛	Cdn Homstd	18	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	⅛	CdnHydr	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	⅛	CdnPA	6	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
	⅛	CdnMarc	7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	⅛	Cdn Merrill	34	11	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
	⅛	CdnOccl	8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	⅛	Cdn SuprOil	11	3	45	44⅝	45 —	⅛
	⅛	CapltlFd		19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	⅛	Carbon a	7	86	28⅛	27⅝	28 +	⅜
	⅛	Caressa	6	27	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
		Caroat	15	3	75	74⅝	75	
		CaroPLpf		z30	53¾	53¾	53¾	
		Carrols Dev		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	½	CasFd e		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	⅛	Castleton In	9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	⅛	Cavitrn e	8	19	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	⅛	CelluCraft	8	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
	⅛	CenM pf		z10	36	36	36	
	⅛	CentSec e		30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	⅛	Certified Cp		4	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
	⅛	CerM pf		26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	⅛	Certron Cp		182	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
	⅛	Champ Hom		267	5	4⅝	5	
	⅛	Chartr Med	5	4	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
	⅛	Chiefin Dev	26	26	11⅝	11¼	11⅝—	¼
	⅛	Child World	9	15	15	14⅝	15	
	⅛	Christian Co	5	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	⅛	Cinerama		8	2	2	2	
	⅛	CirclaK	6	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	⅛	Clarkson	6	13	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	½
		Clausinc	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	⅛	Clopay e	19	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	⅛	Coachm e	7	43	27⅛	26⅛	26½—	½
	⅛	CoffMat r	12	1	4	4	4	
	16	Cohen Haltd	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
		Coluinc 1	11	4	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
	⅛	ColeNat	6	27	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
	⅛	Coleman	14	37	16	15½	15⅝—	⅛
		CombE r	11	531	19⅛	17½	18⅝+	1¼
	⅛	Cominco	10	8	40⅛	40⅛	40½	
	⅛	ComGrp	8	1	3	3	3 +	¼
	⅛	ComAll e	6	8	10	10	10	
	⅛	ComMtl b	6	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	⅛	Comdor BM		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	⅛	CoPsycC	7	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	⅛	CompS	8	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
	⅛	Compac Cp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Compo Ind		2	5	5	5 +	⅛
	⅛	CompuDyn	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	⅛	Comput Inst		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	⅛	Concrd Fab	2	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
	⅛	Conchem	7	1	11¾	11¾	11¾+	¼
	⅛	Connlly Con	6	2	4	4	4	
	⅛	ConOil Gas	12	161	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	¼
	⅛	Consyne Cp	13	30	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
	⅛	Cont Mater		1	1	1	1	
	⅛	ContTel wt		5	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
	⅛	CookEl	17	219	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
	⅛	CookInd	9	170	19½	17⅞	18⅞+	1⅜
	⅛	Cooper Jar		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	⅛	Cordon Intl	13	25	3⅛	3	3	
		Cornelus	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	⅛	CorrBtk	9	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
	⅛	Cosco Inc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	⅛	CouCbl Com	18	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
	⅛	Craig	6	28	14	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
	⅛	CramrE f	450	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
		CrossAT	11	36	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
	⅛	CrowlM a	6	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
	⅛	CwnCPt r	3	18	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅜
	⅛	CrutcR	13	332	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
	⅛	CrystlO e		33	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	⅛	CubicCp	7	11	11⅝	11	11 —	¼
	½	Curtis Math	12	3	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	⅛	DCL Inc	5	6	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
	⅛	DWG Cp f	4	50	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
	⅛	Damson Oil	23	146	7	6⅝	7 —	¼
	⅛	Data Documl	5	3	33⅛	32⅛	32½—	½
	⅛	Dataprod	17	495	11	10⅛	11 +	⅜
	⅛	DayMIn e		12	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
	⅛	DeRose Ind		5	2	1⅞	2	
	⅛	DelLabs	7	14	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
	⅛	DellwdF	6	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
		DenTal Ex	8	28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅜
		Deslancr Jw		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	⅛	DevCp Am	10	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	⅛	Dialcon Inc	6	13	4	4	4 +	⅛
	⅛	DillardSt	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
	⅛	Diodes Inc		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	⅛	Diversey	7	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
	⅛	Dixilyn e	4	28	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
		Dome Petrl	16	20	42⅛	42⅛	42½	
		Domtar	15	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	½
	⅛	Downey	5	30	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅜
		DrexUtl		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	⅛	Driver Harr		8	10⅛	10	10⅛	
		DrPekr	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	16	Dunlap e	5	3	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
	⅛	DupIxPd	5	18	15⅛	15	15	
	⅛	DurTst b	8	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
	⅛	DynCtn e	9	19	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
	⅛	DynAmer	8	33	6⅝	6½	6½	
	⅛	Dynell f	38	67	16½	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	1⅝	EAC In	5	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	ELT e	10	22	11½	11¼	11⅜+	¼
2⅛		Eagle Cloth		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17½	13⅛	EarthReso	7	176	16⅝	16	16⅛—	⅛
37½	20⅝	EssonO r	18	3	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+	⅜
10⅛	6	Ecodyne	8	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
17⅝	22⅛	Edgilon	8	101	38	37½	38 +	½
4⅝	2	Edmos Cp		17	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
11	7⅝	EDO Corp	8	19	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅝
20⅛	9⅝	Edwrds e	4	23	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	EsanM	7	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
9½	4⅝	EnrmbPh e	5	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCh	9	30	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
7	4½	ElHose f	15	17	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	ElAudD	1	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Electrog	6	2	12	12	12 —	¼
12⅛	10	ElecEns	8	46	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	ElectrnicA	15	11	16½	15⅝	16½+	⅝
9⅛	6½	ErnstEC	5	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Espey Mfg	12	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	EsqRad e	5	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	EssexCh	6	27	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
3	1⅝	EtzLav e	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	7½	EvanAr r	8	9	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅜
7⅝	3½	Execpin f	19	3	5	4⅝	5	

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	2	FDIInc e		62	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅜
7⅝	4	Fabind e	5	8	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Fablen	30	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	FabrlCtr	6	17	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1½	Fabrics Nat	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
25	21½	FalconS	7	113	25	24⅛	24⅝+	½
8⅝	4⅛	FamDolr	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13	7⅝	FayDrg c	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11	FedRlty	9	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	4½	Fed Resrces		40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8	Felmnt e	41	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8½	5	Felsway	6	11	8½	8⅛	8½+	¼
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Fidelco Gth		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	15-16	Fields Plast		1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅛	2⅛	FilmCo Am	5	4	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy f	7	12	7	7	7	
7⅝	5⅛	FinGen b	8	6	7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	5-16	Fst Hartfrd		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	FstSLSh		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	2½	Fstmrk	1	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	9⅝	FischrP f	6	14	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅛
15⅝	13½	FitchbG	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Flagg Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	2½	Flagstaff	6	4	4	3⅝	4 —	⅛
21⅛	15½	Flight Safty	9	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
1⅝	11-16	Flock Ind		22	1	⅞	1	+1-16
4⅛	1⅝	Fla Capital	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	FlaRck e	50	1	3½	3½	3½	
35⅝	23⅛	FlukeJ f	11	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
20	13⅛	FlyDia Oil	6	25	17⅛	16⅝	17	
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm a	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
92½	72⅛	FordCan a	6	z110	90	89	90 +	1
8⅝	4	Forest City	4	3	6	6	6	
12⅛	8⅛	FoxStaP	10	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Franklin Rl		10	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	FrankNu	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16½	10	Frantz	5	2	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅜
23⅛	17⅛	Frenrilla	9	6	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
5½	3½	Friedm b	7	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10½	8⅛	Frigtmp f	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Frigitronic	16	215	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Friecks b	8	23	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	⅝
8	5½	Frontier Air	7	42	7⅝	7⅝	7½	

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅛	GIT Ind	3	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	5	GRICp	20	5	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
1½	1⅛	GSCEn c	14	5	1½	1⅛	1½	
2	⅜	GTI Corp		25	2	1⅝	2 +	⅜
11⅛	5⅝	Gabriel	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Garland Cp	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	1⅝	Gaylord e	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44	25⅝	Gearhart	10	15	42⅛	42	42 —	⅜
24⅛	13⅛	GenEd Svc	46	z100	22½	22⅛	22½	
4⅛	1⅛	G. Housewar	6	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Gen Resrch	4	10	2½	2½	2½	
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	7	5	1½	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Geon Ind		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Gerber Sci		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6	GiantYel J	204	34	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		18	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Glasrock Pr		23	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
33⅛	28⅝	Glatflr	6	6	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜
5⅛	3⅛	GlanGar	33	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	6⅛	GlanDis 1	7	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15½	10⅝	Globeind	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
15	9½	Glosser	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
7	4½	Glover e	14	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅛	10⅛	Golden Cycl	133	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11	4⅝	GoldnW e	10	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield Cp		12	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
4⅝	2⅛	GoodLS r	16	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	2⅝	Goodrich wt		38	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GouldIT f		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	GrandCh	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	GlAm Ind	4	16	5	5	5 +	⅛
37⅛	28⅛	GlLkCh	16	55	33	32	33 —	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Greenman	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	GREIT	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Grayhd C	32	28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
18	13⅝	Griesd C		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10	GrossTlc	8	9	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	¼
8⅝	6⅛	GrowC b	10	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
⅝	⅛	GuardMt wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	GuardCh	9	2	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
34⅝	27	GlfOllCan	9	14	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	GulfRep Fin	4	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Glfstrm LD		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	⅜	Halco Prod		1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅛	6⅛	HallsMot	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3½	HampD e	4	3	4	4	4	
20⅝	17	Harland	11	29	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
27	14⅛	Harmn b	6	9	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Hartfd Zdy		67	6	5½	5⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10	HartzM e	12	43	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Hasting a	5	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Health Chm	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Heinick e	13	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1	HeRmn Mtg		45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15½	8⅛	HerMal	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HIGinc f	5	11	3	3	3 +	⅛
8⅝	5½	HiShear f	11	4	5½	5½	5½	
6⅝	3⅝	Hilhavn	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	7	Hipirnic	13	22	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅝
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
34⅛	25⅛	HomeOA	9	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
20	16⅝	HormelG	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		3	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospM e	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	11⅛	Hofelln	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HousRon	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	HouseVl	7	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11⅝	6⅛	HospMtr In	94	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
66	32⅛	HouOilM	22	325	59⅝	58½	58⅝+	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	HowelC e	6	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Howell e	3	8	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
37⅛	27½	HubellA	9	4	31	31	31 —	⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB	9	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
52	45½	Hub pfB		1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Hudson Gen		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10	6	Huffman a		4	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅛
22½	17⅛	HuskyO	6	20	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Hycel Inc	23	20	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	7	ICBCp e	26	6	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
4⅝	2½	ICHCp f	8	1	3	3	3	
10⅛	4⅛	ICMR f		10	5⅛	5	5	
8⅝	5⅛	IMCMg	6	2	6	6	6	
4⅝	3½	ISCFinl	14	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅜	ITI Corp		2	13-16	⅜	⅜—	⅛
8	6	ImpCh e	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Imper Ind		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
26⅛	22⅛	ImpORA	13	24	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
20⅛	6⅝	Incoterm A	12	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	IndianHd wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Inflight Svc	6	6	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	3½	Instron		41	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		99	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum	5	13	9	9	9 +	⅛
2	1⅛	Intl Banknot	5	42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	14⅛	IntCoor	11	8	15½	15	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Inl Foodsvc	48	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneral S	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	8	IntGenin	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10½+	½
7½	4⅝	IntSeaw e	3	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		2	2½	2½	2½	
36	26⅛	IntSyCon	10	15	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	7	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	
11½	5	Interway Cp		6	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅜
2⅛	1	Investm Fla		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	InvDivers A	8	59	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	InvDivers B	6	45	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅝	3	InvestRlt Tr		44	3⅝	3	3⅛+	⅛
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	14	1	14	14	14	
9⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	3⅛	Irvinind f	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8	6⅛	IsraelD e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7⅛	Jacobs e	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
15	8½	Jeannet b	6	11	14⅛	14	14	
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅛	11⅛	JohnPd	8	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	KTelin E	5	3	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
14⅝	8	Kalarind	8	552	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		11	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	KayCp e	8	20	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	KenwinS	5	5	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Ketchm r	5	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Kewanee	7	86	25	24⅝	24⅝	
9	5⅝	Keystind	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	9	33	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
4	1⅛	King Opticl		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11	7⅛	KingRd e	12	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Kingslip	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
41⅛	18	Kirbyin C	5	11	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Klt Mfg	34	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	1⅛	KlearVu Ind		6	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	KnickT	7	47	21	20½	20⅝+	½
28	18⅝	Kollmor	13	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
8⅝	7⅛	KuhnSlr	6	67	8	7⅝	8 +	¼

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge	5	12	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	8	17	5⅝	5½	5½	
6⅝	5⅛	LaPoint e	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	7	LafyRad	7	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Lake Shore	4	3	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Lapeco	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	LaTour Bck	19	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	LeaRon a	8	5	8	8	8 +	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	LeathCo	8	3	9	9	9 —	⅛
17⅛	15	LeeeEntr	10	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	6	7	5	5	5 +	⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	6½	Levitlin	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
7⅝	5½	LewisBF	6	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	4	3	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr e	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Lincoln Am	25	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	9	14	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS e	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	Lohmn a	7	1	15	15	15 +	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		53	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
23⅝	19⅝	LouisCe	7	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
5½	1	Lynch Corp		88	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17	11⅛	MPBCp	6	119	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜+	⅞
1⅛	⅜	Macrod Ind		16	⅞	11-16	⅞+1-16	
15⅝	13⅛	MacPbS	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Mamm Mrt		21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ManhLfe	8	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
2	1 3-16	Marindug B	48	1	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16—1-16	
24½	18	MarkCll	6	126	24⅛	23⅝	24 +	½
10⅛	5⅝	Marlene Ind	4	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
5	3⅛	Marshall Fd		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Marshal Ind	7	10	7½	7	7½+	⅜
32⅛	21	MartPr s e	7	16	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	½
10⅛	6⅛	Masind a	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
37⅝	23⅛	Masnelin	6	6	31⅛	31	31 —	⅜
12⅛	4⅛	MaterRe	18	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro	8	17	6⅛	6	6	
5⅝	3⅛	McCulO 1	14	55	4	3⅝	3⅝	
19	13⅛	McDonh	5	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
13⅛	6⅝	McIntsh	6	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
13½	10⅛	MeansF	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8	5⅛	Medalst b	4	4	6½	6½	6½	
8⅛	5⅛	Medenco	6	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn	8	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
17	7⅝	Mepoint	5	31	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	1
16⅝	11½	MEMCo	6	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	5	16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14½	11⅛	MichSugar	3	7	12⅛	12	12	
8	3⅝	MidldCo	12	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	10	MidlGls b	6	12	12½	12⅛	12½+	¼
21⅝	15	Milgo Elect	13	149	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
32⅝	29⅛	MillerWo	8	79	34	32⅛	32⅝—	⅜
23⅛	13⅛	MilRoy e	10	14	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
32⅛	17⅛	MoPfcR	7	27	30⅛	30⅛	30¼+	⅛
33⅛	14⅛	Mitchll 1	7	101	32	31	32 +	1⅛
6⅝	3⅛	MiteCp	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	6⅛	Molycrp wt		87	20	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
50	44½	MonP pf		z40	46	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Moog	7	1	10	10	10	
5⅛	3⅛	MtgGth e		9	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18½	14⅛	MtVMll	11	37	15½	15⅛	15½—	⅛
8⅛	3½	MultiAm	17	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅝	Napco e	6	4	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	12⅛	Nat CSS	11	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	1
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅞	NatInd wt		4	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
2⅝	1½	NKinney Cp		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	7	51	11	10⅝	11 +	½
12	7⅛	Nat Patent	66	337	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
3½	1⅛	Nat System	7	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelson LB	12	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2 7-16	1 7-16	Neonex		7	1⅛	1½	1⅛—	⅛
34½	23⅛	NENuclr	13	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria	7	31	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
22⅝	15⅛	NMex Ariz	79	16	22⅛	21½	22⅛+	⅜
16⅝	12⅛	NProc e	11	21	14⅛	13⅝	14	
17⅛	11½	NYTimes	13	50	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	NewbEn	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅛	12½	NiagFSv	5	7	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅜
5	2⅛	Nichols SE	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅛	Noel Indust	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5½	Nolex Cp	61	59	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	¼
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek	7	68	5⅛	5	5	
12⅝	8	NorAmR	10	50	12½	12	12 —	½
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	86	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
5½	2⅛	Novo Corp		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		3	3½	3½	3½	
12⅛	9⅝	NumacO Gs	23	76	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼

O

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	6⅝	Oakwd HomR	8	6	10X	10	10	
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	12	17½	17⅛	17½—	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	OhioArt	13	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB a	3	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Oilsind e	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	19	29	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜
48	33	OOklep Cop		z400	38½	37	38 —	⅜
10½	4⅛	OrioleHo J		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	29	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
11	7⅛	OSullvn b	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Outdr Sport	28	18	5½	5⅛	5½+	¼
10	5⅝	OverhDr	9	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Fst		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA e	14	33	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	¼

P - Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		19	2⅛	2	2	
18⅛	6⅛	PGE6pf		10	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
16½	14⅝	PGE pf		2	15	15	15	
14⅝	3	PGRd pf		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15	13	PGpfA		1	13½	13½	13½	
27⅛	26⅝	P 10.18pf		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
29⅛	26⅝	P 10.46pf		16	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
13⅝	1⅝	PG 4.5pf		2	12	12	12	
29	24⅝	PG 9.4pf		24	26	25⅛	25½—	⅛
24	21⅛	PG 8.2pf		178	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
22⅛	20½	PG 7.8pf		9	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
24	21⅛	PG 8.1pf		8	22	21⅛	22	
9⅛	4⅛	PHoldg		8	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
84½	73⅛	PacLt pf		z50	81½	81½	81½	
17	14⅛	PNwTel	8	9	16	15⅝	15⅝	
33	22⅛	PallCorp	15	75	32⅛	31½	32⅛+	1⅛
2½	1⅛	Palomr Finl	40	14	2	2	2 +	⅛
7½	1	Pandl Bradf	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	[illegible] e	8	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	[illegible] a	4	13	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Pa[illegible] e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33⅝	22	Parsons	7	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
5½	3⅛	PatoCG e	6	50	5	4⅝	5	
13⅝	9⅝	Paxall a	5	z50	12½	12½	12½+	¼
6⅝	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1½	PeneDix wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	PenEnM	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
32⅛	19	PenTr b	7	3	31½	31⅛	31½+	⅛
7	3⅛	PECp f	7	45	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
12	9⅝	PenRIE	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1½	½	Pentron Ind	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
25½	18½	PepBoys b	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	19 +	½
15⅝	11	PepCom	3	53	13⅛	12⅝	13 +	½
6½	4⅝	PerInCp	5	146	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅜
6⅝	3½	Pertec Corp	5	39	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis		55	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	PhilLD r	4	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		124	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	½
11⅛	7½	PicNPay	7	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2	Piedmont In	10	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	6	PionTex	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	PitDeM	7	14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
42⅛	31½	Pittway	12	30	38	37⅛	37⅛+	¼
24⅛	18⅛	PlacrDv	34	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
11½	7⅝	Plant Ind		10	9	8⅝	9 +	¼
25⅛	15⅝	Planirnc	14	14	23⅛	23½	23⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PlyGem 1	14	3	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10½	PneuSca	9	z550	12⅝	12	12 —	1
15½	11⅝	Pneumo	4	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Poloron Pd		63	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5½	Polychr f	12	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	3½	Prairie Oil	15	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅛	10	PrattLmb	6	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6	4⅝	PrattRd	4	5	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
26⅛	19⅛	PrenHa	11	84	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	16	314	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅜
5⅝	2⅛	PrimMt f		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10½	8⅛	PrpCT e	8	6	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas	11	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
54	45⅝	PSCol pf		z150	49	48	49	
5⅛	2⅛	Polte Hmes	17	8	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	8	15	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Quebcor Inc	7	3	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	1⅛	RETInc Fd		40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RHMed Svc	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3	2	RPS Prod	9	5	2	2	2	
2⅛	1⅝	RSC Indust	9	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5	RLC Corp	8	4	9	9	9	
17⅛	10⅛	BradRa a	5	8	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
18⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	23	87	18½	17⅝	18⅛+	⅜
19⅛	12½	RangrO Can	60	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg	5	5	12⅛	12	12 —	¼
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		11	1	1	1	
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		15	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
23	13⅛	RaymPr	34	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	½
2½	1⅛	Reading Ind		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
18	14⅛	RealEst	12	8	15⅛	14⅝	15	
7½	5½	RftIncT e	24	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
3⅝	2⅝	Radiaw Ent	36	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3⅛	Retrig Trns	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	10	Regal B	12	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1	⅜	RelGrp wt		7	⅝	9-16	⅝+1-16	
13⅛	11⅛	RemAr a	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		1	1½	1½	1½	
9-16	⅛	RepMtln wt		15	3-16	⅛	⅛—1-16	
25⅛	18⅝	RepNY	4	3	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
18⅝	13⅛	ReschCtl	19	338	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	1⅛
24⅛	14	Resistfx	7	7	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
4⅝	2	Resrtsintl A	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Resrtsintl B	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Riblet Prod	20	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Richford In		23	2½	2⅝	2½+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Richton E	4	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
18	10½	Riley Co	9	18	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅜
37⅛	28½	RioAlgm	16	3	35	35	35 +	⅛
21⅛	6½	RisdonM	13	22	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	½
29⅛	17⅝	Robintech		62	26⅛	25½	25⅝—	⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Rogers Corp		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		34	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
10	7½	Russell Cp	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
25⅝	18⅝	RyanH	12	65	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Ryersn Hay		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	5⅛	SGLIn r	6	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	SMD Ind	5	14	2⅛	2½	2½	
10	7⅛	STPCp e	10	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
9	3½	SaffranSy A	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	Salem	4	12	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Sambos	10	679	16⅛	15⅝	16 —	⅛
18	7⅝	SCerlo e		1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
77	70	SDgo pf		z200	70⅛	69	69 —	1⅛
28⅝	26	SDgo pf		15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Saturn Alrw	4	15	12⅛	12½	12½	
8⅝	5⅛	SaundrL	5	7	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ErlScheb	14	13	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Schenuit	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
6	3	Schiller Ind	8	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	SchoolP	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader	7	10	6½	6⅛	6½	
3⅛	1⅛	SciMat e	94	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	11	7	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
26⅝	20⅛	Scopeln e	4	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
17	10⅛	Scrivner	4	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Scurry Rain	11	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	
5½	2⅝	Seaiectr Cp	13	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	SeasnAll	7	39	13	12½	13 +	½
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	4⅛	SelasCo E		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	SeligLtz	6	18	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
6½	3½	Servisco	8	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Servo Corp	5	7	3	2⅝	3	
8⅝	6½	SetonCo	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
12⅛	7⅝	Shawin b	8	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
13⅛	4⅝	ShearH e	4	83	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	½
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		7	3⅛	3	3	
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	36	17	26½	26⅛	26+	½
15⅛	10⅛	Sherwd Med	13	2	14⅛	14	14 —	⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Shopwell In	36	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15	12½	Showbol	5	5	13	13	13	
5½	1⅛	ShulmTr En		10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Sierrcin	8	23	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
14	8⅛	Silcoind	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
7½	5⅝	Sigma e	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Solitron		33	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13	6⅛	Sonder Brdc	5	1	11½	11½	11½	
6½	3⅝	Sorg Paper		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
28⅝	12⅛	Soundsp f		72	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	¼
13	11⅛	SCE.2pf		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14	11½	SCE.3pf		2	12	12	12 —	⅛
14⅛	12½	SCE.7pf		8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
17½	15⅝	SCE.8pf		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅝	14⅛	SCE.2pf		5	15⅝	15	15⅝	
28	24⅝	SCE.2pf		2	25⅛	25	25⅛—	⅛
26	23⅛	SCE.8pf		220	25⅛	24⅝	25 +	¼
98	81⅛	SCE pf		1	85	85	85 —	1⅛
67⅝	40⅝	SouRoyl	16	32	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝+	½
16⅝	9	Sowest Airl	6	2	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
9⅛	5	Spartek	7	1	9	9	9	
8⅝	5⅝	Spector e		4	6⅛	6	6	
6⅛	2⅝	Spectro 1	5	3	5½	5½	5½	
8½	7⅛	Spencer e		16	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6½	SpencrF	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	Staffd Lowd		3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13½	StdCoosa	1	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	StdMetl	7	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA	7	16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅛	StdPac Corp	6	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
26⅛	15½	StdProd	5	9	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅜
27½	21⅛	StdSbrs		9	26⅛	25½	26⅛+	1⅛
13	8⅛	Stange	22	10	13	12⅝	13	
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup e	4	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
19	15⅛	StarrtHo	8	2	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Steelmt	5	12	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
19⅝	12	StepnCh	8	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	13	2	1½	1½	1½	
10½	7⅛	StrutW e	9	8	8⅛	8	8	
12½	9⅛	SueAnn	8	4	10	10	10 —	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Summit Org	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4½	2⅝	SunCityl	6	13	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
17⅝	13½	SunElec	10	12	17	17	17 +	⅛
11½	8⅛	SupFdSv	7	17	11	10½	10½—	⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Supercr e	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4	Supindl b	8	2	5	5	5	
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	15	2	4⅝	4½	4½	
11-16	⅜	SurvMtg wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅝	Synaloy r	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
36⅛	26	Syntex	14	601	31½	30⅝	31 —	⅜
10⅝	5⅛	System Eng		29	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2½	1½	TFICo Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Talleyin wt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brad	1	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	16½	Tasty a	7	4	19	19	19 +	¼
5	2⅝	Techcl Oper		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Techcl Tape		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Techtrl e	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3⅝	TeleCm e	4	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅛	8½	Teleflex 1	15	1	13	13	13 +	¼
⅜	⅛	TexasCp wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅝	2⅛	Tenna Corp	17	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅜
6½	4⅛	Tenneco wt		231	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	¼
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	123	9	18⅝	18½	18½+	⅛
13½	9	TerraC a	4	22	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	TesoroPl wt		130	2⅛	2	2 +	⅛
5½	2⅝	Texstar 1	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Thorof Mkt		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9	6⅛	Thriftimt A		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
11	7⅝	Tiffany1	4	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
16⅝	11⅛	Tokheim	8	106	17	15⅛	17 +	1½
7⅝	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	10	9	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	
2⅝	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		7	2 5-16	2⅛	2 5-16+1-16	
16	10⅛	Total pf		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Town Cntry		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway		6	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	11⅛	TriStMtr	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6½	3⅛	Trico Ind	6	36	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
4⅛	3	TuboaM e		13	3½	3 7-16	3 7-16+1-16	
6⅝	3	Tultco e	10	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅝	9½	Turbodyne	7	25	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
22⅝	16⅛	TurnrC	5	1	18	18	18 —	⅛
5⅝	3	TwinFair In	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

U

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	14⅛	U&I a	4	8	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	UIPCp	6	52	3½	3½	3½	
4⅝	2⅝	URSCp e	10	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		144	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
4	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Un Asbestos	15	35	4	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14½	13	UnCosFo	8	3	13	13	13 —	¼
⅛	1-64	UnNatCp wt		22	3-32	1-16	1-16	
⅛	1-16	UnNatwt n		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	8⅝	USFiltr	8	479	10⅛	8⅝	10⅛+	⅝
6⅝	5½	UnRlIT e	10	23	6	6	6	
5-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		60	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	3½	USLsgRl E		13	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	⅜
⅝	¼	USLsgR wt		6	9-16	½	9-16	
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	34	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	31	4	2½	2½	2½	
10⅝	7	USRbR a	6		9½	9½	9½	⅛
15⅝	10½	UnityBuy S	6	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	½
3	2	UnivCla	4	3	2½	2½	2½	
3	⅝	Univ Contnr		9	2⅝	2½	2½	
8⅝	4⅛	UnivRs e	9	22	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6½	UnivRun	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
9½	5⅝	UnvSav	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛

V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6½	VallesSt 1	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac	3	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1½	VLDvC e		18	2	2	2	
9⅝	5⅝	VanDorn	6	2	8	8	8	
12½	4⅛	Varo Inc	7	840	12½	11⅛	12¼+	⅛
5	1⅝	Verit Ind	10	4	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
30⅛	14⅝	VermtA b	12	4	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Verpltron	10	51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅝	7½	Vesely Co	19	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
4	1½	Vikoa Inc	29	36	3½	3½	3½	+½
3⅝	3	Vol Mer		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex		5	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Vulcan Corp		5	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	¼

W

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅝	WTCAir	108	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	15½	WUlInc	6	19	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	⅜
7⅝	3½	Wabash a	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	Wacknhl	7	5	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	WadelEn		9	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	WallacS e	5	3	3	3	3	
20	10⅛	WangLb	16	76	15⅛	14½	15⅛+	⅜
13⅛	9⅝	WangLB	14	16	13	12⅝	12⅝+	⅜
7⅝	3	WarC pfC		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3½	21⅛	WasPatB	10	12	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
17⅛	1⅛	WRIT	11	6	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅜
5⅛	1⅝	Walman Co	25	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Westats Ptl	13	46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	15-16	WstDcat	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl a	4	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1½	½	WstPacl wt		8	11-16	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Whippny	1	1	7	7	7	
7	4½	Whitaker	12	2	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Whitehal Cp	4	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		4	⅝	9-16	⅝+1-16	
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1½	cx G	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛	9⅝
9⅝	6½	Wmhous	6	26	7⅝	7⅛	7½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr	6	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11	9⅝	Winkimn	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		3	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	WorkWr	6	2	9	9	9	
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	8	6	4	4	4	
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	10	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11⅛	+7	Wynnir	8	20	9½	9½	9½	
12	8½	WymBn a	8	6	10½	10½	10½+	⅛

X - Y - Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	43	46	18⅝	17½	18¼+	⅜
10½	7⅝	+eroMfg	6	38	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅜
12	4½	Zimmer e	15	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes

a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants xw—Without warrants xdis—Ex distribution

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

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Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Bahrain (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
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Canada (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ..........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ......D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ....L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) .. $	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) .... ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (P.J.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) .Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,875.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) .. $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ......$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

26-6-76

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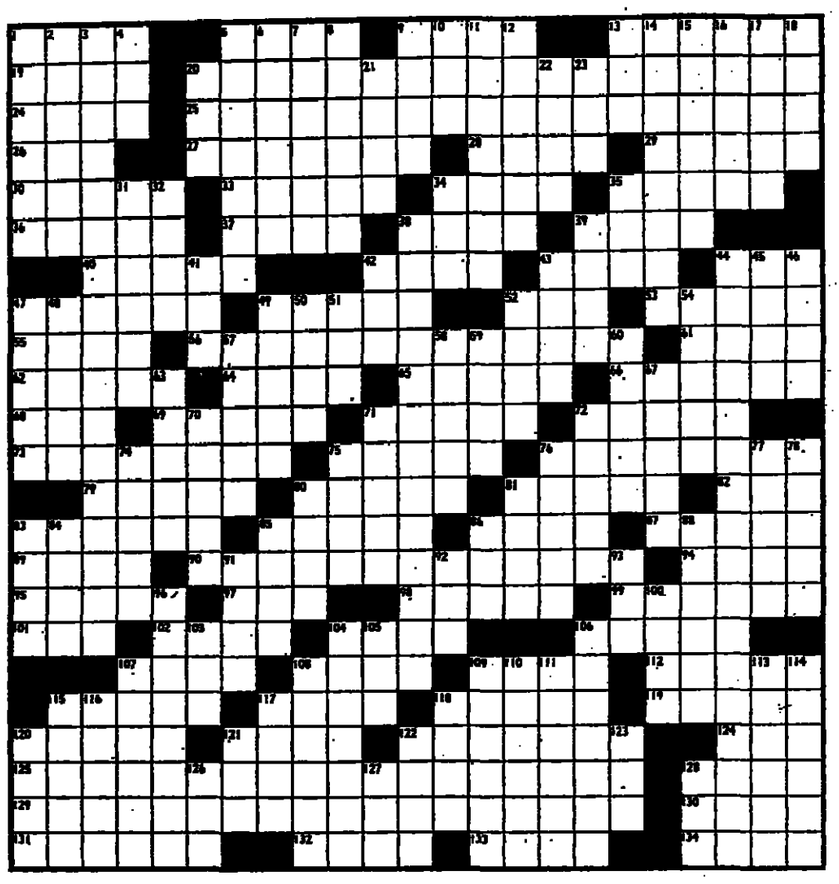
THIS OFFER FOR FIRST TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

This offer valid through September 1, 1976.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

CONGLOMERATES—By A. J. Santora



ACROSS

1 Part of a double chin
5 Shows grief
9 Seasonal beer
13 Selected
19 Throb
20 Get lucky, Mr. Minnie
24 Kind of light
25 Fake out an old Celtic star
26 Fight-game name
27 Of a layer
28 Kind of gin
29 Danger
30 Stations
33 Counter-weights
34 Went fast
35 Some birds' homes
36 On a cruise
37 Young hawk
38 Caraway offering
39 Kind of plane
46 Short rifle
47 Rip
48 Island of charm
44 That, in Paris
47 Batter's wear
49 Make cloth
52 Numerical prefix
53 Dracula, for one
55 Roof border
56 Salute the creator of mint
61 Approach
62 Networks
64 Sener's coin
65 Full-scale drawing
66 Argument
68 Greek letter
69 Seissie
71 —— in the bucket
72 Miss Leigh
73 Unsymmetrical
73 Old instrument

DOWN

1 Hemp fiber
2 Spotted cat
3 Pooh-poohs an economist
4 Deighton
5 Stammer
6 Gold embroidery
7 Organ stop
8 Joins an ice show
9 School subj.
10 Betting in N.Y.C.
11 Refrigerator unit
12 Slew
13 U.S. rights org.
14 Latin American
15 New York lake
16 Cubic meter
17 Havelock —
18 Dickens girl
20 Nouns: Abbr.

ACROSS

76 Armament
79 —— up (con fessed)
80 Anchor ring
81 Green hat
82 Gold, in Mexico
83 Sullen
85 Send payment
86 Elder nine talks?
87 In —— (irritated)
89 ——'acts
90 Prepares to pay Paul Anka
94 U.S., Can., etc.
96 Rent
97 Took the bait
98 Willow
99 Kind of femme
101 Mideast land: Abbr.
102 Rita and Grande
104 Relative
106 Relish
107 Fairway cry
108 "Too bad!"
109 Judge's seat
112 What a spat covers
115 Cut the bird
117 Gelatin
118 Trooper's beam
119 Engineer's beam
120 Recipient
121 Coaster
122 Circlets
124 Normal
125 Dig ex-Governor's no-change stance
128 Hindu god
129 Incites a general
130 Printing word
131 Baby's foot
132 Insects
133 Invites
134 Foot Pound

DOWN

71 High notes
72 Oaf
73 Otto's realm: Abbr.
81 Yoked
83 Dressing flavor
84 Kind of sick
85 Mountain pass
88 Burn up watching a comic
89 Utility duct
41 Ordinal suffix
42 Muscle Shoals project: Abbr.
43 Slope, in Scotland
44 Interview a swimmer?
45 Single
46 To be: Fr.
47 German philosopher
48 Have an —— the ground
49 Control
50 Before where
51 Before auras
52 Paint thinner, for short
54 Beginning
57 On foot, in Paris
58 City of laces
59 —— ngu (Vietnamese writing)
60 Scottish title
63 Climbs a rope
67 Miss Gillette
70 Run like ——
71 High nest
72 Panel member
74 —— off (kicked a habit)
75 Win easily
76 Parking-place fixture
77 Bay window
78 —— Dame
80 Exam
81 Speller
83 Disorder
84 Kind of child
85 Hitting stats
86 Dernier ——
88 "—— taffet"
91 Instrument
92 Id follower
93 Two —— kind
96 Ben Franklin offerings
100 Of grandparents
103 Anger
104 Lamp rubber
105 Cairo initials
106 Scribbles
107 Least constrained
108 Program
109 Streisand
110 Decorates
111 "—— of the North"
113 Dropout
114 Printing slips
115 Stanley's river
116 Touch —— (risky)
117 Wings
118 Roster
120 Recital offering
121 R.R. depot
122 Alley and cool
123 Terminate
126 Beef cut, in Scotland
127 Fraction: Abbr.
128 Compass point

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

I	M	P	A	R	T		M	O	D		P	S	A			P	O	I
N	A	U	S	E	A		A	L	I	M	E	N	T	A	L	H	A	N	N
A	N	T	H	O	N	Y	F	A	V	O	R	A	B	L	E	A	R	A	T
B	A	S		S	K	E	I	N		S	E	P	A	L	S		P	C	T	E
I	N	O	S			S	A	D	O			P	T	A	H		P	L	E	A
T	A	N	T	R	U	M		S	L	A	V	E		N	E	W	Y	E	A	R
		R	E	N	A	L		I	G	O	R	S		U	N	S	E	R	S	
	G	O	O	D	K	N	I	E	V	E	L		C	O	R	S	A			
C	A	R	L	O	S		K	N	E	E		G	O	B	E		C	L	U	B
E	D	I	L	E		K	E	R	R	S		U	R	D	U		K	E	P	I
A	G	E		S	T	E	N	O		L	E	O	X	I		A	W	L		
S	E	N	S		H	E	I	L		B	R	A	C	S		T	O	N	A	L
E	T	T	U		A	P	O	S		R	O	S	A		O	C	H	E	R	S
		N	O	T	A	B		R	I	C	H	R	I	C	H	A	R	D		
M	A	G	N	U	M		E	P	O	C	H		D	O	T	E	R			
O	I	L	Y	R	A	G		R	A	K	E	S		N	O	S	A	L	E	S
M	R	E	D		D	R	A	Y			T	H	A	I		S	A	N	A	
E	R	N	E		E	A	R	N	E	D		O	R	A	O	N		P	D	L
N	A	D	A		I	V	A	N	T	H	E	W	O	N	D	E	R	F	U	L
T	I	A	L		T	E	L	E	C	A	S	T	S		A	S	S	U	R	E
S	D	S				U	S	H		S	O	E		S	T	O	L	E	S	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Clear	MADRID	29	84	Clear
AMSTERDAM	30	86	Clear	MILAN	28	82	Clear
ANKARA	26	79	Clear	MONTREAL	21	70	Rain
ATHENS	30	86	Clear	MOSCOW	22	72	Clear
BEIRUT	30	86	Clear	MUNICH	24	75	Clear
BELGRADE	26	79	Clear	NEW YORK	28	82	Clear
BERLIN	28	82	Clear	NICE	27	81	Clear
BRUSSELS	32	90	Clear	OSLO	25	77	Clear
BUCHAREST	25	77	Clear	PARIS	33	91	Clear
BUDAPEST	26	79	Clear	PRAGUE	25	77	Clear
CASABLANCA	22	72	Clear	ROME	30	86	Clear
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Clear	SOFIA	30	68	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Clear	STOCKHOLM	26	79	Clear
DUBLIN	19	66	Fog	TEHRAN	36	96	Sunny
EDINBURGH	23	73	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE	29	84	Clear	TUNIS	27	81	Clear
FRANKFURT	30	86	Clear	VIENNA	26	79	Clear
GENEVA	27	81	Clear	WARSAW	24	75	Clear
HELSINKI	25	77	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	30	86	Sunny
ISTANBUL	26	79	Clear	ZURICH	27	81	Clear
LAS PALMAS	22	73	Clear				
LISBON	22	72	Clear				
LONDON	31	88	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

PRAGMATIC ILLUSIONS
The Presidential Politics of John F. Kennedy

By Bruce Miroff. David McKay. 334 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

NOW they are digging him up not to find out how many people killed him and why, but to check on whether he had been alive at all, at least the John F. Kennedy we remember, the young president who made us feel sexier, as a nation, than we had ever before permitted ourselves to feel. There are so many revisionists—as I type, I think they are in the kitchen, revising my breakfast cereal and the cat—that they have to stand in line with their shovels and hooks and ropes, their scissors and slide rules and metronomes. Their business is the conversion of Prospero into Caliban; they torture the record as alchemists tortured metals; it is a good business when we feel lousy about ourselves, which of course we didn't while Kennedy was alive.

Mr. Miroff is a 31-year-old assistant professor of government at the University of Texas. He took his PhD in political science at Berkeley, and it is from his doctoral dissertation that this book has been coaxed. Its thesis, at its most congenial, goes as such: "The record of the Kennedy presidency should serve as a warning to those who still believe that major changes in American society can be instituted if only the right liberal makes it to the White House. Liberals will no doubt regain the presidency in the future. But they will hardly fashion it into an instrument for the progessive transformation of American politics. The transformation can be accomplished only by those who have a stake in change. It is likely to be impeded by presidents —who are, after all, the most successful products of the existing system."

Looking at Kennedy's management of United States-Soviet relations, Latin-American policy, the economy and the civil rights movement, Mr. Miroff finds nothing to brag about. To be sure, there was a nuclear test ban treaty, but only after Kennedy's "crisis mentality" had brought the United States several times recklessly to the brink of war. To be sure, there was an Alliance for Progress, but it made matters worse. Kennedy's neo-Keynesian economics worked very well, indeed, but in no way altered "the existing structure of the American corporate economy." As for civil rights, well, Kennedy "at least was a genuine supporter of racial progress," but it took him too long to do something about it and he could have done more.

These animadversions of Kennedy are not exactly hot flashes from the avant-garde of political science. Lowly journalists have been saying the same things for years. Clearly, Kennedy started out as rather more of a conservative than his admirers want to admit; his administration was more promise than performance; his rhetoric for a good many of his thousand days in office was the standard cold warriorism of the time.

But if he was something less than the existential Lochinvar fantasized by Norman Mailer after a vaporous day at the supermarket, he was also something more than the fear-ridden amalgam of glory-hound and "chief stabilizer" of "corporate capitalism" portrayed in this book. Even on the selective of "Pragmatic Illusions," he did grow up by quantum leaps to an appreciation of the need for social justice at home, détente with the Soviet Union and diversity in the Third World. That's a lot of growing up to do in 1,000 days, especially when you know that you are president by virtue of some voting irregularities in Cook County, Ill.

Where Mr. Miroff does trample some relatively new ground—aside from his well-argued point that foreign policy is the only area in which a modern president can make himself a hero—is in suggesting that Kennedy himself was principally responsible for the cold war crisis of his time. It was his belligerent rhetoric, his spurning of "friendly gestures" and, of course, the Bay of Pigs that compelled the Russians to build the Berlin wall, resume nuclear testing unilaterally and introduce IRBMs into Cuba. To mortar this suggestion, Mr. Miroff must confect a history of the Soviet Union's postwar relations with the rest of the world that relies heavily on inference and ideological predilection; that forgives the "somewhat harsh and bellicose" or "bombastic oratory" of Khrushchev as just plain folksiness while finding in everything Kennedy said an obsession with proving his manliness; and that conveniently omits any mention of Hungary or Czechoslovakia.

Ahem. Really. Mr Miroff's objection to Kennedy is that Kennedy went about the pragmatic business of governing—a compromise here with Congress, an *eye there on public opinion*, let's try to keep people from being shot in the streets—instead of changing the social and economic arrangements of this country in a manner satisfactory to Mr. Miroff. Which change, it seems, would have required some sort of rapturous identification with and enlightenment by "the masses," accompanied by the renunciation of such elites as business, labor, law and those university professors who don't agree with Mr. Miroff. Yes, the masses have made a comeback. It still depends, however, on which mass is agitating.

I sympathize with Mr. Miroff. He wants a better world. He found it, briefly, in the civil rights activism of the mid-1960s. Would it surprise him that many of us went into the civil rights and antiwar movements of the sixties because we felt we had left everything up to Kennedy and now he was dead and therefore it was up to us to do something? The trouble with "passionate movements" is that they are sometimes against school busing and often fascistic, just as the trouble with revolutions is that they are mostly elitist, and propagate politburos.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

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June 25, 1976

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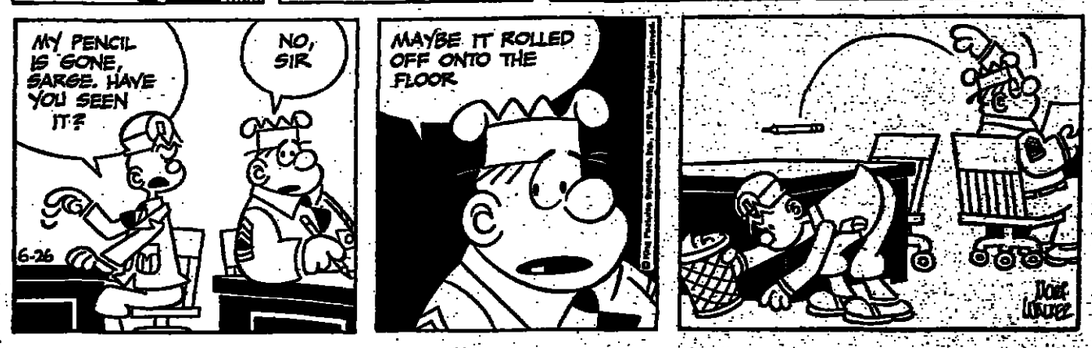
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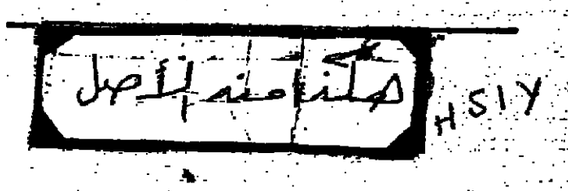


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Answers: *What you might pick up in France*—FRENCH



HSIY

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل

Tanner, Vilas Gain at Wimbledon

...natta Is Toppled by Pasarell

...BLEDON, June 25 (UPI) ...e Pasarell, whose Wim... appearances over the past ...rs have rarely lacked ...pulled off the surprise ...h championships today ...e beat Adriano Panatta, ...lian and French Open ...n, 8-9, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4 ...e Tanner and Brian ...d joined Pasarell in win... ...eir third-round matches ...even U.S. players through ...last 16 of the men's ...r, the No. 7 seed, use... ...mph serve to haul him ...t of trouble and bear ...Carlos Kirmayr, 8-9, 9-8.

Gottfried, the No. 14, ...all-U.S. affair with Bob ..., 6-1, 3-6, 4-6, 6-1.

...peratures on the All-... Club courts reached 100 ...Fahrenheit for the third ...day.

...rs in the clubhouse rose ...e Women's Tennis Asso... announced that its 40 top ...would not play next year ...of the club's refusal to ...em parity with the men ...money.

...ll saved a match point ...y at 4-5 before he went on to win the fourth set and square the match only for darkness to intervene. The postponed final set proved as close as the others, with Pasarell breaking through Panatta's service in the *fifth game but the Italian* saving five match points before going wide with a service return

"I kept putting my first serve in during the last set and I just knew I was going to win," said Pasarell, remembered here for being the only man to beat a reigning champion in the first round and for his 6-hour, 13-minute losing battle with Pancho Gonzales—still the longest match on the books.

Pasarell first played on the All-England courts in 1963. He has returned every year since with the exception of 1973, when it was the men's turn to boycott the championships.

When asked whether he thought the women were making a mistake by threatening to walk out on Wimbledon next year, the 32-year-old Puerto Rican said he thought so. "I have always thought of women's tennis as candies to the cake," he said.

The All-England club rejected the women's parity demands and its tournament chairman, Sir Brian Burnett, said it was "not prepared to give in to threats of any kind."

Chris Evert said she and about 40 other top women players would not play next year as a result.

The action on court was just as hot as some of the language behind the scenes but at the end of the day Pasarell, Gottfried and Tanner joined Jimmy Connors, Arthur Ashe, Stan Smith and Vitas Gerulaitis in the fourth round.

Tanner boomed down an service to make up for some poor ground strokes against Kirmayr losing the first tie-break 7-9 and winning the second 7-4. He drilled 28 aces to assure h...uself of victory and a place against Yugoslav Niki Pilic in the fourth round. Pilic downed the last Briton, Richard Lewis, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Gottfried made his volleying power tell to beat Lutz and will meet Bjorn Borg next. Pasarell will face Australia's Phil Dent, the only other man to have toppled a seed, while Ashe and Gerulaitis and Connors and Smith take each other on.

In 1967, Pasarell ousted Manuel Santana, the defending champion in the first round.



Associated Press.

Hank Aaron and Don Larsen at ceremony on Thursday.

Baseball's Most Memorable Moments

... DiMaggio... Aaron... Larsen...

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI).—Baseball's beleaguered commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, had a chance to talk last night about the sport's great moments, great plays—and not its great aborted trades.

He announced the "winners of the poll on the most memorable moments: Joe DiMaggio, Hank Aaron and Don Larsen.

DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak in 1941 was voted the most memorable moment of the American League.

Aaron's 715th homer, which shattered the mark held by Babe Ruth, was chosen as the most memorable moment in the National League.

Glamor Category

Larsen's perfect game in the 1956 World Series was selected as the outstanding moment in the glamor category—World Series and All-Star competition.

The moments were selected by the nation's sports journalists. They cast 2,391 ballots.

Guidelines in the competition allowed for the most memorable moments to come from a single play, game, series of events or an entire career.

The winners will be honored at the All-Star Game July 13 in Philadelphia

Maris Home Run

DiMaggio's hitting streak, which covered a span of more than two months, was followed by Roger Maris's 61st home run as the supreme moment in the American League.

"Contrary to what a lot of people have been saying in recent years," DiMaggio said in a tape played at a news conference "I still feel that this record, like all others, will be broken some day."

The three-time Most Valuable Player said he could not attend the ceremony because of a charity commitment in San Francisco.

Aaron's homer, which broke the then 39-year-old record set by Ruth, edged out another spectacular moment in National League history—Bobby Thomson's three-run homer in the 1951 playoffs to give the New York Giants a 5-4 victory and wrest the pennant from the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Aaron was named on 785 ballots and Thomson was named on 781.

"I want to thank God for accomplishing something I never thought would be done," the 42-year-old slugger said. "To hit that many homers you have to be surrounded by great players. And I was surrounded by great players."

Game Against Dodgers

Larsen who pitched his masterful game against the Dodgers, now works for a paper company in San Jose, Calif.

"I'm more nervous now than I was 20 years ago," Larsen said.

Bill Mazeroski's ninth-inning home run in the seventh game of the 1960 World Series, which gave Pittsburgh the championship over the Yankees, drew second place in the glamor-game category.

When asked if he ever gets tired of talking about the perfect game, Larsen smiled and said:

"No, why should I?"

Kuhn Orders Finley to Remove 'Restraints' on Three Players

CHICAGO, June 25 (UPI).—Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn yesterday ordered Oakland A's owner Charles Finley to lift his restriction on the use of pitchers Vida Blue and Rollie Fingers and outfielder Joe Rudi, starting with last night's game against the California Angels in Anaheim.

And Finley reacted characteristically. He said none of the players would be in the starting lineup, but that they might play in the game.

As it turned out, the three sat on the bench but manager Chuck Tanner did not use them in the game.

"Kuhn ordered me to remove any restraints," Finley said. "He did not order me to play anybody, and he better not attempt it either."

In a telegram to the A's, Kuhn said:

"It is my understanding that the Oakland club is determined not to permit players Vida Blue, Rollie Fingers and Joe Rudi to play in any Oakland games. I believe that this determination is contrary to the best interest of baseball and is inconsistent with the Oakland club's obligation to give its best effort to win games.

"Therefore, I am directing that the Oakland club remove any restraint against the use of these players in Oakland games. This is effective with tonight's game."

In a return telegram, Finley said:

". . . I find the telegram to be ambiguous . . . Request clarification . . .

"To what 'restraints' do you have reference? I have never sought to restrain the players. To the contrary, I have informed each player that he may make use of all team facilities, equipment, uniforms and workouts.

"If you intended to order the players to participate in Oakland games, please clarify . . .

"For what period of time or for how many innings should each player participate and against whom? . . .

"Will the New York Yankees and-or the Boston Red Sox agree to the participation of the players in Oakland games? If so, will they agree not to seek any responsibility for any injury and-or agree not to seek any reduction in purchase price of the players' contracts as a result of any such injury or performance of the players? . . .

"Does your order also encompass an order that no other club in the American League may protest any game in which the players participate? . . .

"I look forward to your reply.

High Hurdler Davenport Gets 4th Trip to Olympic Games

EUGENE, Ore., June 25 (AP).—Aging hurdler Willie Davenport and newcomer Brenda Morehead captured U.S. Olympic team berths in succession yesterday. Davenport gained his fourth consecutive trip to the Olympic Games and Morehead raced to her second sensational sprint time in the track and field trials.

Morehead won the 200-meter race in 22.49 seconds. She was aided by a wind, which barred a record—the U.S. record of 22.77 set a year ago by Chandra Cheeseborough, who finished behind Morehead yesterday.

The Final Hurdle

The 33-year-old Davenport flashed off the final hurdle in the 110-meter event to finish second, but that was enough for another trip to the Games. The race was run on the same track where he suffered a severe injury a year ago, and he vowed then, "I'll be back."

His closing sprint to the wire gained him a berth behind former U.S. Amateur Athletic Union *champion Charles Foster*, a 22-year-old speedster who also suffered an injury here last year.

Taking the third spot on the high-hurdle team was UCLA sophomore James Owens, who has placed second in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships the last two years.

The 6-foot-1, 185-pound Davenport won the 1968 Olympic gold medal in the event, which has been won by an American every year since 1932. In the AAU championships last year, the Louisiana speedster was considered through when he snapped an Achilles tendon in his heel.

The biggest surprise of the race was the placing of three-time AAU titlest Tom Hill, who had finished third for a bronze medal in the 1972 Olympics. Hill finished eighth and last in the final. He hit the last two hurdles badly and faded from contention.

Davenport will be attempting to become only the second man to win two Olympic gold medals in the high hurdles. Lee Calhoun won in 1956 and 1960, both times leading a U.S. sweep of the medals for the event.

Davenport was *fourth behind* Rod Milburn in the 1972 Munich Games.

U.S. female sprinters fared poorly in Munich when Renate Stecher of East Germany dominated the 100 and 200, but the performances by the 19-year-old Morehead and the 17-year-old Cheeseborough give the United States a *powerful combination similiar to 1968*, when Wyomia Tyus and Barbara Ferrell ran 1-2 in the 100.

Third on the U.S. 200 team will be Deborah Armstrong, a chunky sprinter who led for a time before being passed in the stretch.

Foster, who captured the AAU *title in the high hurdles* in 1974, had been favored to win again the following year. But he crashed into a hurdle and was injured. He recuperated and kept a head on Montreal.

Earlier, Army Capt. Larry Hart won the hammer throw competition with a throw of 222 feet 7 inches. Heavily favored Bill Diehl failed to qualify for the team even though he was the only man here who had bettered the Olympic qualifying standard.

Ted Bregar of the U.S. Army and Alvin Jackson of Penn State were the other qualifiers.

Maertens Still Leads

ANGERS, France, June 25 (UPI).—Freddy Maertens of Belgium today shrugged off a scorching sun to guard his lead position and yellow jersey after the first leg of the 63d Tour de France.

But Yankees Beat Orioles, 6-5

Heat Dissolves Alexander's Perfect Game

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI).—It was the heat and not the pressure that cost Doyle Alexander his bid for a perfect game—and almost the game for the New York Yankees as well.

The 24-year-old Alexander, acquired in a 10-player deal with the Baltimore Orioles earlier this month, pitched a perfect game for seven innings last night and then had it blow up in his face when the Cleveland Indians scored four runs in the eighth inning.

The Yankees went on to win, 6-5, but Alexander had long since been relieved by Sparky Lyle when Mickey Rivers's infield hit, his fourth hit of the game, drove in the winning run in the ninth inning.

"It was a little tough out there," Alexander said, referring to the heat. "I was getting tired and when I do, my ball starts to rise. I have to keep the ball low to be effective."

Homer by Ashby

Rico Carty broke up the perfect game with a single in the eighth and before the inning was over the Indians had scored four runs with the help of a two-run homer by Alan Ashby and sent Alexander to the showers. Cleveland tied the score, 5-5, in the top of the ninth on Carty's two-out homer off Lyle. The Yankees won the game in the bottom of the inning against Dave Laroche.

"A pitcher knows he is pitching a perfect game because he is never pitching from the stretch position," Alexander said. "I felt I wanted it but what can you do? Until the eighth inning it was the best game I've ever pitched in the majors, although I've had a no-hitter broken up in the minors.

"Carty hit a good pitch but it went up the middle. Boog Powell's hit came on a ball that didn't drop enough."

Cubs 2, Pirates 1

At Chicago, Jerry Morales, who earlier had two doubles, hit a solo homer with one out in the 13th inning to give Chicago a 2-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

Morales's homer came off Rick Langford, who entered the game in relief in the 13th inning.

Willie Stargell's ninth home run had given the Pirates a 1-0 lead entering the ninth inning.

But, with one out for the Chicago side, Morales slammed his second double and George Mitterwald followed with a double down the left field line to tie the score before Pirates starter John Candelaria pitched out of the jam.

Stargell's blast came in the second inning off Chicago starter Steve Renko. It was his 378th career home run, placing him 20th on the all-time list as he moved past former Detroit Tiger Norm Cash.

Angels 2, A's 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Bobby Bonds hit a two-run homer and rookie Sid Monge won his third game with ninth-inning relief help from Dick Drago in a 2-1 triumph for California over Oakland.

Bonds hit his ninth home run of the year in the first inning off loser Glenn Abbott, 1-3, after the first of three singles by Dave Collins.

Monge, 3-2, had men on base in each of the first seven innings before yielding a run in the eighth and departing after the inning. He was aided by four Angel double plays, two pickoffs of base runners and a good throw by Bonds to prevent Campy Campaneris from scoring on a flyout, following his leadoff triple in the fourth inning.

Tigers 6, Red Sox 3

At Boston, rookie Jason Thompson's two-run homer keyed a three-run sixth inning that carried Detroit to a 6-3 victory over Boston.

Right-hander Mark Fidrych, another rookie, survived a three-run fourth inning that included solo homers by Fred Lynn and Carl Yastrzemski, to gain his seventh victory in eight decisions for Detroit. Fidrych yielded seven hits, struck out four and walked two in going the distance for the seventh time.

Phillies 5, Reds 4

At Cincinnati, Ollie Brown's pinch-hit single off reliever Will McEnaney with one out in the seventh inning scored Richie Allen with the winning run in a 5-4 victory by Philadelphia over Cincinnati.

Jim Kaat gained his eighth victory in 10 decisions with six innings of work, but needed relief help from Ron Reed and finally Tug McGraw, who got his fifth save by retiring the final batter in the ninth.

Rangers 5, Royals 2

At Arlington, Texas, Roy Howell and Mike Hargrove each singled runs home while Texas seized on a series of Kansas City mental errors to defeat the Royals, 5-2, and extend the American League West leader's losing streak to six games.

Texas moved to within two games of Kansas City, which had five runners removed from the bases. The Royals also allowed two Rangers to escape rundowns and both incidents led to Texas runs.

Jeff Burroughs scored the first Texas run on another Kansas City mistake, reaching second on a bloop double that either right fielder Al Cowens or second baseman Dave Nelson could have caught. Burroughs scored on Howell's single. Gene Clines's single, an error by pitcher Al Fitzmorris and a base hit by Hargrove led to another Texas run in the third. Then, after Hargrove moved to third on Toby Harrah's single, he scored while the Royals had Harrah in a rundown.

Kansas City also had Len Randle picked off second in the fifth, but Fred Patek hit the Texas infielder in the back with a throw and the ball bounced into foul territory, allowing Randle to score.

Dodgers 5, Astros 1

At Houston, Ted Sizemore's two singles drove home three runs and staked southpaw Tommy John to his fourth victory in a 5-1 triumph by Los Angeles over Houston.

With the game tied 1-1 in the fifth, Dusty Baker and Steve Yeager singled for Los Angeles and both advanced on a wild pitch by loser Larry Dierker, 6-7. Bill Buckner was then walked to load the bases before Sizemore singled home two runs. Sizemore came into the game batting .226.

Braves 2, Expos 1

At Atlanta, Dick Ruthven, aided by a two-run double from Earl Williams, gave up only five hits while pitching Atlanta to a 2-1 victory over Montreal in a game that saw Braves outfielder Rowland Office have his hitting streak halted at 29 games.

Ruthven, 6-5, gave up a run in the first inning when Pepe Mangual led off with a walk and came home two outs later on a single by Jose Morales.

Office walked his first time up, but then was out in his next three at-bats. His best chance was in the fourth when he hit a long fly to the centerfield fence.

Twins 4, White Sox 2

At Bloomington, Minn., veteran Bill Singer weathered a one-hour rain delay and Steve Braun hit a home run to lead Minnesota to a 4-2 victory over Chicago.

Giants 8, Padres 7

At San Francisco, Ken Reitz celebrated his 25th birthday with a single, double and triple to lead San Francisco to an 8-5 victory over San Diego.

Reitz scored two runs and drove in another in leading a 16-hit attack that gave the Giants their third straight victory. San Francisco sent 11 batters to the plate in the sixth inning and scored six runs, with the big hit a two-run triple by Derrel Thomas. Reitz also had a triple in the inning.

Charlie Williams went six innings to pick up his first victory of the season. Ken Reynolds, the second of five San Diego pitchers, was the loser. Willie McCovey had a solo homer for the Padres.

Monzon, Valdes Set After Emotional Training

By Bernard Kirsch

MONTE CARLO, June 25 (IHT).—*The early build-up to the* great middleweight meeting was genuine, coated with hatred and anxiety, two men having totalled 17 and a half years of fighting without a loss ready for a showdown. Then something happened.

In recent days, Carlos Monzon and Rodrigo Valdes have had other thoughts on their minds. The letdown should end and the excitement reappear when the two middleweight champions of the world *step* into the ring of the Stade Louis II here tomorrow night. They are scheduled to fight 15 rounds, Monzon risking his World Boxing Association crown, Valdes putting up his World Boxing Council title.

Even with the accounts soon to be settled, and more puffed-up purses awaiting the victor, Valdes has been a sad man this week and Monzon and his camp an *unhappy group. It has been a* time of mourning for Valdes, a Colombian whose brother was shot and killed in Cartegena early this week. At first the news was not sent to Rodrigo; he was to have nothing on his mind but boxing.

"Now, physically he's in great shape, but psychologically he's hurt," said Valdes's overseer, Gil Clancy. He said Valdes cried a lot for two days but all the tears will be forgotten "once he's in the ring."

His Own Path

Monzon's men have been fretting about the independence of their champion, a fighter who marches on his own path. His style of life and style of fighting have led to 80 straight victories, 11 and a half years without a loss, but its a what-have-you-done-for-me-lately world and the universe now revolves around the Valdes encounter, the decision on who's the greatest middleweight of the 1970s. The men behind Monzon say they don't think Monzon realizes the solemnity of the occasion.

"The other business was more important—his love life came ahead of everything else," said Argentine promoter Tito Lectoure, one of Monzon's backers, who was speaking about the entourage of Monzon. Susanna Gimenez has not been one of his sparring partners; she is an Argentine actress who has been traveling *with the champ. She was asked* this week to find another hotel in the principality.

"I'd say he's not physically 70 per cent of what he should be," Lectoure said. "I'd say his chances are 60-40."

Monzon, 33, is not worried.

How can you be when you've forgotten what the emotions of losing are, when you have knocked *out 61 men*?

His overall record is 87-3-9 and he has defended the title 12 times since winning it in 1970. The Argentine has been called one of the best ever in the game, a man who has never lost the instinct to hurt in the ring, an angry former street fighter who knows when and how to conserve his energy to last 45 minutes.

Monzon, who comes from a poor family of 12 children, has said he has learned humility but he never quite has acted that way. He talks of God and family at one moment and the next he refers to Valdes as "Chico," a little boy, and a "paper champion." Valdes never has needed a translator to understand the Argentine. They speak the same language. They both come from lower-class South American situations. They both are earning big purses because of big punches.

'Harder Puncher'

Valdes, 29, one of 10 children of a fisherman, has not lost in six years and has a 57-3-2 record. Even men who talk of the invincibility of Monzon say that "Valdes is a harder puncher, he's faster and he's younger."

Monzon has appeared slow in workouts, and that, too, has worried his men. They said that he's been training too often with a light-heavyweight when he should have been working with a fast middleweight to approximate the zip of Valdes.

Some of his followers also whisper that the desire has somewhat faded, that Monzon first is a movie actor nowadays and second a boxer, because the Argentine has acted in two films at home and reportedly is ready for more camera work in Italy. It all depends, though, on how his face looks when he finishes the bout.

Several weeks back, when the excitement began to build, Valdes said, "I'll bash in his pretty actor's face." But that all was long ago, when the fever was so high that Valdes had to be brought down. It was too early to be so emotional. The burnout could come too quickly. The energy had to be saved for the night of June 26. Tomorrow night neither Valdes nor Monzon will be holding anything back and they'll have one thing on their minds.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh . 010 000 000 000 0— 1 7 2
Chicago ... 000 000 001 000 1— 2 9 0
Candelaria, Tekulve (10), Hernandez (12), Langford (13) and Sanguillen; Renko, Sutter (9), Knowles (11), P. Reuschel (12), Zamora (13) and Swisher. W—Zamora (5-2). L—Langford (0-1) HR—Stargell (10th), Morales (8th).

San Diego ..... 020 000 003— 5 10 0
San Francisco . 020 006 00x— 8 16 2
Foster, Reynolds (1), Spillner (6), Folkers (8), Tomlin (7) and Kendall; Williams, Caldwell (7), Heaverlo (9), Lavelle (9) and Hill, Sadek (7). W—Williams (1-0). L—Reynolds (0-3). HR—McCovey (14th)

Montreal ..... 100 000 000— 1 5 2
Atlanta ..... 020 000 00x— 2 5 1
Stanhouse (5-3) and Foote; Ruthven (6-6) and Williams.

Philadelphia ... 000 310 100— 5 9 0
Cincinnati ..... 000 004 000— 4 7 0
Kaat, Reed (7), McGraw (9) and Boone; Nolan, Borbon (7), McEnaney (7), Eastwick (8) and Bench. W—Kaat (8-3). L—Nolan (7-4). HR—Allen (7th), Maddox (4th), Bench (8th).

Los Angeles ... 000 120 100— 4 8 2
Houston ..... 001 000 000— 1 5 2
John, Hough (8) and Yeager; Dierker, Pentz (7), Sambito (8) and Jutze. W—John (4-4). L—Dierker (6-7).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 000 200— 2 7 1
Minnesota ... 003 100 00x— 4 7 1
Gossage (5-6) and Downing; Singer (5-3) and Wynegar. HR—Brain (4th).
Detroit ..... 000 103 002— 6 12 1
Boston ..... 000 200 000— 2 7 1
Fidrych (7-1) and Klaus; Wise, Cleveland (6) and Fisk. L—Wise (5-5) HR—Thompson (9th), Lynn (15th), Yastrzemski (13th)

Cleveland ..... 000 000 041— 5 6 2
New York ..... 112 100 001— 6 13 0
Dobson, Bibby (4), Thomas (7), Larocha (8) and Ashby, Kern (9), Alexander, Lyle (8) and Hendricks. W—Lyle (5-4). L—Larocha (0-3) HR—Ashby (4th), Carty (6th), Nettles (9th).
Kansas City ... 000 002 000— 2 13 2
Texas ..... 012 010 10x— 5 12 0
Fitzmorris, Hall (5) and Martinez; Hargan, Terpko (6), Hoerner (8) and Sundberg. W—Hargan (2-3). L—Fitzmorris (6-4).

Oakland ..... 000 000 010— 1 10 1
California ..... 200 000 00x— 2 10 0
Abbott, Bahnsen (7), Lindblad (8) and Haney; Mouge, Drago (9) and Etchebarren. W—Mouge (3-3). L—Abbott (1-2) HR—Bonds (9th).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Includes games played Wednesday)
(Based on 150 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Brett, K.C.	64	236	39	84	.353
Lefiore, Det.	58	240	42	83	.346
McRae, K.C.	64	235	42	82	.345
Bostock, Minn.	44	159	22	52	.327
Carew, Minn.	64	254	39	82	.323
Bell, Cle.	62	235	41	75	.319
Rivers, N.Y.	64	243	41	78	.313
Wynegar, Minn	62	211	21	66	.313
Staub, Det.	63	234	28	70	.313
Lynn, Bost.	64	205	27	67	.312

RUNS — Otis, K.C., 50; Hargrove, Texas, 45; Lefiore, Det., 43; White, N.Y., 43; McRae, K.C., 42; North, Oak., 42.

RUNS BATTED IN—Burroughs, Tex., 50; Chambliss, N.Y., 45; Otis, K.C., 45; Munson, N.Y., 44; May, Balt., 42.

HITS—Brett, K.C., 84; Lefiore, Det., 83; McRae, K.C., 82; Carew, Minn., 82; Munson, N.Y., 81.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 17; Carty, Cle., 16; Evans, Bost., 15; Otis, K.C., 15; Hargrove, Tex., 15.

TRIPLES—Brett, K.C., 6; Garner, Oak., 6; Blanks, Cle., 5; Lefiore, Det., 5; Poquette, K.C., 5; North, Oak., 5.

HOME RUNS—May, Balt., 13; Rice, Bost., 13; Yastrzemski, Bost., 12; Otis, K.C., 12; Bando, Oak., 11.

STOLEN BASES — Patek, K.C., 34; Carew, Minn., 31; North, Oak., 31; Baylor, Oak., 30; Campaneris, Oak., 24.

PITCHING (7 decisions) — Garland, Balt., 7-0, 1.000, 1.80; Bird, K.C., 7-1, .875, 3.62; Fidrych, Det., 6-1, .857, 2.67; Campbell, Minn., 7-2, .778, 3.23; Brown, Cle., 6-2, .750, 2.81; Kern, Cle., 6-2, .750, 2.81; Fitzmorris, K.C., 6-3, .727, 3.50; Yuckovich, Chi., 5-2, .714, 3.83.

STRIKEOUTS — Ryan, Cal., 128; Tanana, Cal., 121; Blyleven, Texas, 103; Leonard, K.C., 80; Hunter, N.Y., 76

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 150 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
McBride, St. L.	48	185	28	64	.346
Foster, Cin.	63	246	37	84	.341
Oliver, Pitts.	58	222	33	75	.338
Morgan, Cin.	55	178	49	59	.335
Griffey, Cin.	62	226	54	75	.333
Robinson, Pitts.	46	157	22	52	.331
Cey, L.A.	62	230	37	76	.330
Crawford, St. L.	55	185	25	60	.324
Rose, Cin	68	275	56	89	.324
Montanez, Atlanta.	78	272	27	88	.324

RUNS—Rose, Cin., 58; Schmidt, Phi., 54; Griffey, Cin., 54; Winfield, S.D., 51; Morgan, Cin., 49.

RUNS BATTED IN—Foster, Cin., 61; Schmidt, Phi., 53; Kingman, N.Y., 52; Perez, Cin., 51; Morgan, Cin., 48.

HITS—Garvey, L.A., 90; Rose, Cin. 89; Montanez, Atl., 88; Foster, Cin., 84; Cardenal, Chi., 83; Buckner, L.A., 83.

DOUBLES—Maddock, Chi., 19; Zisk, Pitts., 18; Garvey, L.A., 18; Maddox, Phil., 17; Montanez, Atlanta, 17.

TRIPLES — Cash, Phi., 7; Parker, Pitts., 7; Tyson, St. L., 7; Davis, S.D., 6; Geronimo, Cin., 5

HOME RUNS — Kingman, N.Y., 23; Schmidt, Phi., 20; Foster, Cin., 18; Morgan, Cin., 12; Monday, Chi., 11; Cedeno, Houst., 11; Cey, L.A., 11; Winfield, S.D., 11.

STOLEN BASES—Cedeno, Houst., 26; Morgan, Cin., 22; Brock, St. L., 19; Griffey, Cin., 18; Lopes, L.A., 16.

PITCHING (7 decisions) — Frisella, S.D., 8-1, .857, 1.52; Jones, S.D., 13-3, .813, 2.45; Matlack, N.Y., 8-2, .800, 2.90; Kaat, Phi., 7-2, .778, 3.00; Reed, Phi., 6-2, .750, 2.21; Alcala, Cin., 6-2, .750, 4.57; Zachry, Cin., 6-2, .750, 2.39; Stanhouse, Mon., 5-2, .714, 2.48.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 105; Richard, Houst., 94; Messersmith, Atl., 73; P. Niekro, Atl., 76; Montefusco, S.F., 76.

The Real Madrid Ban

UEFA to Discuss Soccer Penalty

By Brian Glanville

...S, June 25 (IHT).—... Tuesday, the Euro... ...ball Union (UEFA) is ...er the appeal of Real ...gainst being banned ...pean soccer—and the ...ean Cup—for one year. ...as, of course, imposed ...young supporter, mad... ...the fact that his team ...knocked out in the ... by Bayern Munich, ...to the field and at... ...h the referee and Gerd ...

...pathy for Real is limit... ...though I admit it is ...nd perhaps a little ...t it should find itself ... punished for the vio... ...on of one foolish par... ...it seems, now is suf... ...xyams of remorse. Yet ...elp thinking that Real ...t really have been in ...inal round at all, that ...ries of appalling and ...e decisions by the ...eree, Van der Kroft, ...eal to survive at the ...abeu Stadium against ...r Bundesliga team, ...Mönchengladbach. ... twice appealed against ... and the peculiar ref... ...rice to be turned down. ...e cries of scandal as ...arcelona, and, of course, ...Germany, but no evi... ...ever provided. Even ...most unwise for René ...riting soon afterwards in the official bulletin FIFA News, to make a wholesale attack on anybody who ever dared to impugn any referee. The implication was that, like Caesar's wife, all referees appointed to important games were above suspicion.

With no saving sense of irony, Courte went on to concede that if it ever was proved that a referee in a certain game had *acted consistently and unjustifiably* against the interests of one of the teams, then he might well be suspended for a long period. A sharp slap on the wrist, you might say.

Unfortunately, there has been far too much thoroughly bad refereeing in important matches over the last year or so, and UEFA now has another appeal on the table as a result of it. Herr Rudi Gloeckner of East Germany used to be one of the world's most respected referees. This year his officiating has often verged on the bizarre, in UEFA Cup matches in Milan and The Hague, and above all in the recent Wales-Yugoslavia Nations Cup game. Eventually, the enraged Welsh fans invaded the pitch, the game was held up for a protracted period, and in consequence Wales has been banned from the next European Nations Cup, an immense pity after its splendid run in it this year.

UEFA's decision was not without basis. After all, whatever the quality of the refereeing, it is utterly inadmissible that a crowd invade the field of play, and it is a little difficult to see what other punishment the union could have inflicted, though I feel myself it would have perhaps been better to have forced Wales to play a certain number of Nations Cup games on neutral grounds rather than Cardiff, in addition to a heavy fine.

However, what of Gloeckner? Is there to be nothing done or said about a piece of refereeing so deplorable that it was strongly condemned by neutral observers, such as the French?

Wales, meanwhile, no longer can lay claim to being the best international team in Britain. England, though it lost the International championship to Scotland, now is palpably the strongest. The team which played so well in America, even when filled with seven reserve players against Italy, and thrashed the overphysical Finns, 4-1, in Helsinki, is the best England has had for years.

It should easily beat Finland in the World Cup return game next October. Then comes the great confrontation with Italy in Rome or Naples on Nov. 17. I see no hope of Italy finding the new libero, or sweeper, whom it desperately needs. Giacinto Facchetti is over the hill. Gaetano Scirea of Juventus failed when he was tried. But England must strengthen its central defense. The Finns were given too many chances.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	39	24	.619	—
Cleveland	32	31	.516	7
Baltimore	32	32	.500	7 1/2
Boston	30	33	.476	9
Detroit	29	34	.460	9 1/2
Milwaukee	25	35	.417	12 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	39	26	.600	—
Texas	36	27	.571	2
Oakland	33	35	.485	7 1/2
Chicago	31	33	.484	7 1/2
Minnesota	31	35	.470	8 1/2
California	29	43	.403	13

Thursday' Results

Minnesota 4, Chicago 2.
Detroit 6, Boston 3.
New York 6, Cleveland 5.
Texas 5, Kansas City 2
California 2, Oakland 1
Chicago at Texas, 2, n.
Cleveland at Baltimore, n.
Detroit at Boston, n.
Milwaukee at New York, n.
California at Kansas City, n
Minnesota at Oakland, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	46	19	.708	—
Pittsburgh	38	25	.563	9 1/2
New York	34	37	.479	15
St. Louis	30	37	.448	17
Chicago	30	37	.448	17
Montreal	23	39	.371	21 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	42	27	.609	—
Los Angeles	39	31	.557	3 1/2
San Diego	38	33	.522	5
Atlanta	31	37	.456	10 1/2
Houston	31	38	.449	11
San Francisco	29	44	.397	16

Thursday's Results

Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.
San Francisco 8, San Diego 5
Atlanta 2, Montreal 1.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4
Los Angeles 5, Houston 1.
New York at Chicago, n.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, n
Pittsburgh at Montreal, n.
Cincinnati at Houston, n.
Atlanta at San Diego, n.
San Francisco at Los Angeles, n

Art Buchwald

How Ford Will Win It

WASHINGTON—I'm going to go out on a limb and predict that Gerald Ford will be the Republican presidential candidate. I might not have done this a week ago, but now that the Ford campaign people have shifted their strategy, it is a sure thing.



Buchwald

The trick is to keep President Ford from campaigning for the job. If you delegate-watchers out there recall, President Ford went into Missouri to capture Republican delegates from Ronald Reagan. He got exactly 1 delegate to Reagan's 18, and the headlines all over the country announced that Mr. Ford was walloped badly by Reagan.

Then came Iowa. Originally President Ford was going to go to Iowa and appear in front of the Republican caucus live and in color against Ronald Reagan. But fortunately events in the Middle East forced him to cancel the trip, and the President stayed in Washington to oversee the evacuation of Americans from Beirut. He sent in his place Mrs. Ford. Without the President there, Ford won 19 delegates to Reagan's 17, a result not lost on Mr. Ford's campaign strategists.

* * *

After the Iowa results were in, the Ford brain trust met in Washington to discuss how the President could beat Reagan in Kansas City. It went like this:

"We have to keep the President in Washington during the Republican Convention."

"How do we do that?"

"There has to be a crisis of such importance that he will have no choice but to remain in the White House and direct it personally."

"Yeh, but how do we know there will be a crisis in August of that gravity?"

"Call Kissinger."

"Henry, this is Rogers Morton. Are you expecting a crisis in August?... You're expecting a lot of them?... Any place where we might have to evacuate Americans?... Can you be more specific? South Africa? The Middle East? South America? The Far East? India? You mean we can have our choice? Well, what we've got in mind is a small crisis that could become a big one unless the President handles it personally... Something like the Mayaguez or Beirut... We'd like it about Aug. 16 and to finish on Aug. 19... No, Henry, we don't want a confrontation with the Soviets... That's too big a crisis... Panama? That's not bad. A small crisis in Panama which the President could handle through skillful diplomacy rather than force would be perfect... Could you set it up?... I'm sure the Panamanians would cooperate, particularly when you tell them it will help get Mr. Ford nominated... Thanks a lot, Henry. We'll count on you."

* * *

"Okay, so we have a crisis in Panama. Who do we send to the convention in the President's place?"

"Betty Ford and Susan. They'll explain that although the President is interested in the nomination the country must come first. We could have the President speak to the convention from the Situation Room in the White House, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff standing behind him."

"It's beautiful. Reagan will go out of his gourd when Mr. Ford doesn't show up. He knows he doesn't have a chance against Betty."

"Suppose the President doesn't buy it and insists on going to Kansas City. What do we do then?"

"We'll prove to him it's the only way he can get the nomination. We'll show him that everywhere he hasn't campaigned he's won, and every place he's showed up he's lost—with Michigan being the only exception. Besides, the President enjoys a crisis more than he does a Republican convention."

"Doesn't everybody?"

Covent Garden Prices Rising by 20 Per Cent

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—Ticket prices at Covent Garden, London's home for the Royal Opera and Royal Ballet companies, are to go up by 20 per cent next season.

Royal Opera House officials blamed inflation and a low level of government subsidy in comparison with Europe's other leading opera houses.

The best seats, which now cost £7.50 to £1, ($13 to $19), depending on the opera being performed, will cost £8.80 to £15 ($15 to $26) starting Sept. 16.

Buzz Aldrin's Crash: Drink and Depression

By Gerald Faris

LOS ANGELES, June 25.—In 1975, Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin—who, in 1969, became the second man to walk on the moon—crashed on earth.

The cause: depression, which he had suffered before and over which he had received considerable notoriety, and alcoholism, something he had kept hidden before and is only now beginning to talk about publicly.

The depression and the alcoholism fed off each other until Aldrin, early last August, entered an alcoholism treatment hospital in California.

"I could go two weeks without drinking, but that's all," Aldrin recalls.

In what became almost a regular pattern, Aldrin—active, traveling and working at this time—would feel the paralyzing gloom coming on and begin to drink heavily.

At first, the alcohol would soothe the depression, making it at least somewhat bearable. But the situation progressed into depressive-alcoholic binges, in which Aldrin would withdraw into his apartment—he was then in the process of divorcing his wife, Joan, and living alone—and drink, the doors and windows securely shut and the telephone unplugged.

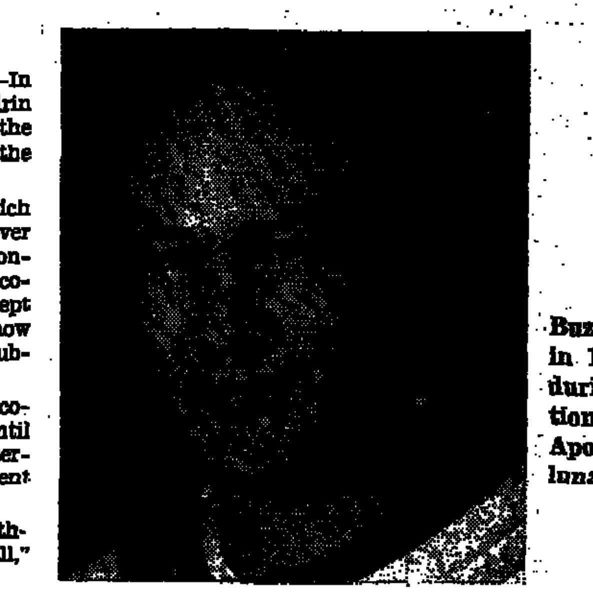
He was in blackouts much of the time and has no memory of what he was doing. But the former Beverly Van Zile, whom Aldrin married last New Year's Eve, does remember: "It was awful."

The former astronaut and retired Air Force colonel would become incommunicado, and Miss Van Zile would begin doing all of the nonproductive things the people who love alcoholics do because of that love.

"I'd plead with him to stop, pour the booze down the drain and straighten up the place, but of course, it didn't do any good," she recalls.

Finally, out of futility, frustration and helplessness, she resolved to break off the relationship, confessing to Aldrin's eldest son, Mike, that she was defeated.

But they opted for one more try; Aldrin killed off a bottle of Scotch in Miss Van Zile's den overnight, where he had been brought so he could be looked after, and the next morning he entered the hospital.



Buzz Aldrin in 1969 during preparations for the Apollo-II *lunar landing.*

That Scotch, consumed just about nine months ago, was the last liquor he drank.

The only time he even thinks about drinking any more is when depressions occur (he had one about two weeks after entering the hospital, and two more this year—the latest only a short time ago).

One chart of his moods is his daily calendar. The blank squares mean that those were the bad days, on which Aldrin may have simply plopped himself down on the living-room sofa for the entire day. The good days are marked by notations of business appointments, appearances and travel.

Aldrin, at 46, is a somewhat heavier and grayer reflection of his National Aeronautics and Space Administration photos of the 1960s, still handsome in a plain, Scandinavian way, with a sparkle to his eyes and a soft, easy smile.

He dresses in jeans and embroidered shirts, and lives with his wife and two of her children from a previous marriage in an elegant West Los Angeles condominium.

Aldrin is sparing in his speech, and in the course of a single conversation can be enthusiastic, frustrated, sad, determined and noticeably tenuous—about himself and where he is going.

Before the moon, he was in a constant upward spiral toward a goal. But since the moon, he has been looking for a structure and direction in his life—for a place in which to do the best work he is capable of—which has proven elusive.

In his drive and desire for quality and purpose, Aldrin finds the seeds of his depression. "I'm brimming with potentialities," he says, almost annoyed, but with a tinge of humor. "But that's what they are, potentialities. I'd like just one of them to become concrete."

Aldrin has a fertile, inventive mind, strongly technical and exact in its scientific knowledge. He believes that one of the most important roles he can play is as an interpreter of *today's technology.*

With a collaborator, he has developed two science fiction projects, one for movies and television and the other for a series of books.

He is excited about a recent business association he made, as a director of the RAM Group a California company doing work in remote-sensing equipment.

The story of Aldrin's life up to 1972 is told in his book, "Return to Earth," which has been dramatized as a U.S. television film.

Both the book and the movie give prominent play to his mental depression, for which he was hospitalized while still in the Air Force, and which he believes adversely affected the military career he sought to revive after leaving the space program.

He became involved in the mental health movement after his retirement, serving on the board of the National Association for Mental Health and, in 1974, as its national chairman.

He traveled and spoke extensively, working to help erase the stigma associated with emotional problems in the public mind.

But what the book and the film don't dwell upon is Aldrin's alcoholism, except to offer indications of a problem in the making, in the form of drinking under stress.

On the numerous goodwill tours that followed the 1969 moon venture, Aldrin is seen drinking to calm anxieties. And there is a scene in which he gets drunk after a huge fight with his wife.

Beverly Manor Hospital in Orange County, California, was a turning point for Aldrin. It was supportive, and he learned the dynamics of alcoholism and found the means of recovery.

"One of my fears," he said, "was living with people who didn't drink. I didn't know if I could do it because I'd been around drinking so long."

But in the months since August, he has found nondrinking friends to be his best helpmates.

So has his wife: "I can't say enough about how much help Beve has been. It hasn't been easy for her to cope."

Aldrin has begun seeing a psychiatrist: "It has to do with how I cope with my emotions and my state of daily well-being. We don't go into the past."

He is on lithium compound, a drug used to control mood shifts, and when he needs it, he takes medication for depression, though he doesn't like to.

As he was a spokesman for mental health, Aldrin is starting to move into the limelight of alcoholism education, joining a number of other prominent Americans who are speaking publicly about their own recoveries.

Aldrin and his wife have accepted an invitation to attend "Freedomfest '76," a Bicentennial event in Minneapolis tomorrow, in which 40,000 to 50,000 sober alcoholics and their families are to join together to celebrate recovery.

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: *Calif. Legislature Asks Pardon for Tokyo Rose*

"This lady should not only not have been convicted of treason, but probably should have been awarded some kind of a medal," a California legislator said Thursday of **Iva Toguri d'Arquino** of Chicago, who was convicted of treason for her role as Tokyo Rose. Both houses of the California legislature have passed a resolution urging **President Ford** to give Mrs. d'Aquino a Bicentennial pardon. She was one of 14 women known as Tokyo Rose and, said a lawmaker, she was the only one prosecuted.

* * *

Director **Ingmar Bergman** has told a Munich newspaper, the Abendzeitung, that he plans to settle in Munich. Bergman, who left his native Sweden in April after tax authorities reopened their investigation into his affairs, had originally planned to settle in Paris, the Abendzeitung said. Apparently Bergman's commitment to direct Strindberg's "The Dream Play" in Munich in February led to his settling in Munich.

* * *

It's a little crowded in Mary Pannell's kitchen since the dump truck smashed through the wall, but she's learning to live with it. "If they move the truck, the whole back end of the house will fall in," said Mrs. Pannell, 32, of Roanoke, Va. The truck had been parked at a construction site 300 feet from the house. Someone apparently released the brakes.

* * *

Merton Sobell, who served part of a 30-year sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage in the **Julius and Ethel Rosenber**[g] treason case, has been release[d] from having to report periodical[ly] to a probation officer as [a] condition of his parole. Sobell [was] sentenced in 1951, was paroled i[n] 1969. The probation departmen[t] of the Federal Parole Board, us[ed] what was called discretionar[y] powers" to free Sobell from hav[ing] to report to a probation of[ficer] at stated times until 19[..] Sobell is now working as a[n] electronics engineer.

* * *

Cesar Pelli, the Argentine-bor[n] architect, has been appointe[d] dean of Yale's School of Archi[tecture]. Pelli has won man[y] awards for his designs, chiefl[y] buildings on the West Coas[t]. Most recently he directed th[e] design of the U.S. Embassy [in] Tokyo.

* * *

"I waited 40 years for this" declared **Eric Frisch**, clasping th[e] hand of **Jesse Owens**, whom h[e] last saw in Berlin in 1936 at th[e] Olympic Games. Frisch, a form[er] Austrian sprint champion, wa[s] manager of Austria's women[s] track team that year. After Owe[ns] had won four gold medals—for th[e] 100-meter dash, the 200-met[er] dash, the broad jump and as a[n] anchorman for the 400-meter rel[ay] team, Hitler refused to shak[e] hands with the black America[n]. Frisch, speaking at a Kiwan[is] International convention in Sa[n] Diego, asked Owens if h[e] ha[d] felt snubbed by Hitler's refus[al]. Said Owens: "No—why wou[ld] I want to shake his hand, an[y]how? I wasn't running again[st] him."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Democrats Abroad Change Delegate[s] After Vote Ruling Set Aside

PARIS, June 25 (IHT).—The executive committee of Democrats Abroad has set aside the decision of its election committee to void ballots from Israel for an alleged infringement of the voting rules.

As a result, the validated Israeli votes, about one-fifth of the 3,000 cast, change the composition of the first overseas delegation with voting power to a National Convention. Each delegate has one-half vote.

The new members of the six-man delegation are Francis M. S. Peel, a lawyer practicing in Switzerland, Miron J. Sheshin, an engineering consultant residing in Israel, and Robert M. Worcester, a public opini[on] analyst who lives in Englan[d].

Those who kept their sea[ts] were Alfred E. Davidson, [a] lawyer who lives in France, Ron[]ald Dworkin, a professor [of] jurisprudence at Oxford, a[nd] Anthony Hyde of London a[nd] chairman of Democrats Abroa[d].

John P. Loiello, a doctoral ca[n]didate at the University of Lo[n]don, and Nathan Silver, a Lond[on] architect, previously named [] delegates, became alternates alo[ng] with Elliott Kulick, a lawyer w[ho] lives in London, who kept [his] place as an alternate.

The executive committee, co[m]posed of chairmen of the vario[us] overseas Democratic groups, ma[de] the decision in Paris.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

On the occasion of his trip to Europe, sponsored by the European Republican committee,

Mr. Robert CARTER
Co-Chairman of the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

will address the American Club of Paris, on Wednesday, June 30, at 12:30 at the Cercle Inter-Allié, 33 Rue Fbg.-St.-Honoré. All Americans are cordially invited. For the reservations, call the Republican Committee for France. Tel.: 520.79.61.

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